

# BSC may be forced to accelerate dismissals

Steel may have to make 50,000 of its redundant even more quickly than because of the gravely deteriorating world economy. Mr Ian MacGregor yesterday. Mr MacGregor, the chairman-designate, added that the s were now "much more intense" than redundancy plans were formulated. Mr Sirs, the steel industry union leader, said Government could have run down the more cheaply under the present chair-Charles Villiers.

## look much bleaker, MacGregor says

MacGregor, British chairman-designate, unions yesterday poration may have about even more planned. Plans designed to reduce the number of jobs, British Steel "likely to reduce more than 50,000" MacGregor, who was Port Talbot at the 3-day tour of Welsh said the world ecion had greatly since the redun- were made. ks seemed to rule utable reply to the st week by Mr Wil- der of the Iron and Confederation, for station of the plans while the unions ment discuss the regor said she re going to be more intense". ed. "What I am re may be a need clousures. dependent on our d it is their t affect us. Since customers, like and, have their intaining a share ing market". "The storm to be increasing, the reverse. Since e made our prob- increasing finishing". id last night: "I rned by these s it appears that has been put in down the indu- this announce- need either his trade unions to proposals. k at other Euro- duries this year, only one to that shows not that as collapsed, but

# Nupe to seek 50 pc pay rise and cut in hours

From David Felton  
Labour Reporter  
Eastbourne

A major public sector union gave a warning yesterday that it was not prepared to accept Government estimation to restrict increases in the next pay round and is to prepare a claim of between 40 and 50 per cent. Despite successfully opposing a move at its annual conference in Eastbourne yesterday which would have committed the National Union of Public Employees to a specific claim for a 3.5 per cent weekly rate, the union leadership will pursue a claim for two thirds of national average earnings. Union officials have estimated that this could mean a claim for about £80 a week compared with the present basic wage of £54.45. A five-hour cut in the working week, extra holidays, and index linking future pay rises will be included in next winter's demands.

Mr Alan Fisher, union general secretary, also set himself apart from some leading members of the TUC general council when he told conference that he was prepared to reopen discussions with the Government on pay.

But he insisted that the talks could not be restricted only to the level of pay increases. As a prerequisite, there would have to be a commitment from ministers to discuss the whole range of economic policy. Left-wing attempts at the conference to commit the 700,000-strong union to call a special conference to draw up a plan of action if the pay claim was not met in full was opposed by the union's executive.

Mr Fisher, executive delegates "not to kid ourselves. Let us be realistic and let us be sensible". He said that to achieve the aim of the motion the union might just as well send a telegram to employers and wait for the rejection. Later he said the executive did not disagree with the principle of the motion; but only the means by which it could be achieved. He expected negotiations covering local authority and national health service employees to be "very difficult".

The union was heavily involved in industrial action in the winter of 1978-79 against the Labour Government's 5 per cent pay award. Fear of being committed to taking similar action next winter was an important factor in the decision to reject the left-wing motion by 267,000 to 186,000. Selection of MPs: Mr Bernard Dix, assistant general secretary said in the political affairs debate that the union executive supported automatic re-elections of Labour MPs by constituency general management committees and the election of the Labour Party leader by the membership, including constituency parties and unions (the Press Association writes). It was also in favour of the national executive having responsibility for the election manifesto and publication of the minutes of the Parliamentary Labour Party so that "we can see if our union-sponsored MPs are putting forward the views of our union".



Photograph by John Manning

Punks and the law: A policewoman speaks with two punks in Brighton where 30 arrests were made yesterday during the Bank Holiday escapades which have now become traditional. Police who stopped skinheads, mods, punks and rockers in the seaside resort searched them for weapons and repeated the trick of removing their bootlaces to hobble them. Some bright lads brought an extra pair to defeat that ploy. Several hundred had arrived in Brighton to enjoy what one policeman cheerfully called "a little police harassment". There were a few fights and one or two unpleasant incidents during the day; but in the main 300 to 400 police kept the groups apart and on the move, allowing daytrippers to enjoy muggy sunshine largely undisturbed. At Southend heavy deterrent sentences passed by magistrates earlier this month had the desired effect. Fines up to £300 and jail sentences kept nearly all the

hooligans away. Police said there were fewer than 200 potential troublemakers. Only four arrests were made. At Margate, 12 arrests were made after 200 skinheads and punks were involved in minor scuffles during what the police said was "a fairly normal Bank holiday". Great Yarmouth was the only trouble spot. Gangs fought one another. Cars were vandalised. Police set up roadblocks outside the town and made 20 arrests. Luton airport disrupted, page 2

# Mr Bush quits presidential race

From Patrick Brogan  
Washington, May 26

Mr George Bush withdrew from the race for the Republican presidential nomination today. In a statement read to a press conference in Houston, his home town, he said that he had sent a telegram to Mr Ronald Reagan, who has now won the nomination, pledging to support him in the party election in November. He said that he had spent the weekend reassessing his chances, in the light of the number of delegates already selected, which gave Mr Reagan a wide lead. The odds against him were heavily against him, and the general realization that Mr Reagan had already won the nomination made it difficult, he said, to raise money to compete in the remaining primaries.

By all counts, Mr Reagan has nearly enough delegates to win, and he needs 998 to win, and it has been clear for some time that he would reach that number next week, if not sooner, whatever Mr Bush achieved in the Michigan primary. Tuesday, by a large margin, but on the same day Mr Reagan picked up enough delegates to enable two television networks to declare that he had already won more than the necessary 998.

Mr Bush said this morning: "I see the world not as I wish it were, but as it is. I am an optimist, but I also know how to count up to 998. Despite our success in Michigan last week, Governor Reagan has a substantial overall lead in delegates. That, in itself, would not curb my optimism except for the fact that there is a widespread perception that the campaign is over. As a result, it has become increasingly difficult to raise the funds needed to mount a successful campaign in the remaining major primary states."

"It has also become clear that however well I might do in New York and Ohio a week from tomorrow, the results in those states would not turn the race around." He therefore sent a message to Mr Reagan today saying: "Congratulations on your superb campaign for our party's 1980 presidential nomination. I pledge my wholehearted support in the united party effort this fall to defeat Jimmy Carter, and elect not only a Republican president, but also state and local officials, but to work towards our common goal of restoring the American people's confidence in their Government."

Continued on page 2, col 3

# 50 clergy arrested in Johannesburg march

From Ray Kennedy  
Johannesburg, May 26

In one of the most bizarre episodes in more than six weeks of unrest in South Africa today arrested some 50 clergymen, including at least two bishops, as they marched through the city centre.

The clergymen had marched two by two from an inter-denominational prayer meeting more than a mile away which they had held for the Rev John Thorne, a Coloured minister of the Congregational Church and former general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, who was detained by security police at the weekend after making some outspoken comments about the coloured boycott.

The march was held through rush-hour morning traffic, which was reduced to a crawl. Leaflets calling for Mr Thorne's release were distributed as the clergymen headed for police headquarters at John Vorster Square. The police, dressed in riot camouflage, confronted them immediately outside the offices of the highest selling English language newspaper in South Africa, The Star.

The clergymen were rounded up and shepherded into police vans singing the hymn "Onward Christian soldiers". More than seven hours after their arrest they were still being held. The Star, from its grandstand viewpoint, reported in its first edition that armed police had used batons to beat back onlookers as the clergymen were arrested. The clergymen themselves were apparently not molested.

The newspaper reported: "Many incidents of violence were witnessed. Police with teargas masks, automatic rifles and pistols shepherded the still singing churchmen into police vans while police were seen by several reporters hitting onlookers. Among them were a young Indian girl and a black man."

# Russians launch first Hungarian into space

Moscow, May 26.—The Soviet Union launched a two-man space mission, which includes the world's first Hungarian cosmonaut, the Tass news agency reported.

Soyuz 36, with a Soviet cosmonaut in command, is planned to link up in orbit with the Salyut 6 space laboratory. Since April 10 Salyut 6 has been manned by two Soyuz 35 cosmonauts, Leonid Popov and Valery Ryumin, who is the world's most travelled man in space with 225 days to his credit. If the Soyuz 36 mission follows the pattern set by other flights, the cosmonauts should reach their destination after a voyage of about 24 hours. The two cosmonauts in Soyuz 36 are Valery Kubasov of the Soviet Union and Bertalan Farkas of Hungary, who is the fifth man outside the Soviet Union and the United States to have been launched into space. A Soviet-Hungarian joint mission had been expected last June, but informed sources said at that time that it was cancelled because of concern over the condition of equipment on board the orbiting Salyut 6 space station.—UPI and AP.

# Kabul swept by fresh anti-Soviet protests

Delhi, May 26.—Troops arrested more than 100 students during anti-Soviet demonstrations at Kabul university yesterday, according to a teacher who arrived in Delhi from the Afghan capital today.

She said at least 50 people were reported to have died in Kabul in the past two weeks in a fresh upsurge of protest against President Babrak Karmal's Marxist Government and the presence of Soviet forces in the country. A British businessman on board the same flight said student leaders had called for more demonstrations today but the city was quiet when he left. The Afghan teacher said she saw in an outbreak of shooting in the Kabul bazaar last week as young as six Soviet and Afghan troops at the campus charged them with batons and electric cattle prods but there was no shooting.

A young Frenchwoman, who said she travelled to Kabul regularly to buy carpets and clothes, described the atmosphere as very bad. One unconfirmed report she had heard was that 20 Soviet soldiers were hurt in an outbreak of shooting in the Kabul bazaar last week. There was a lot of helicopter activity over the capital and official cars toured the streets broadcasting announcements urging people not to demonstrate.

"They were trying to persuade people to support the Government and saying that the Soviet Union was their friend", she said. Continued on page 6, col 5

Transcendental meditation, as taught by the Maharishi of the World Government of the Age of Enlightenment, which owns Menmore, does not claim to be a cult, a religion or even a movement. It involves learning the techniques of meditating and can be picked up by a novice in seven days. Its practitioners say it makes them feel good, relieved of the accumulated stress, tension and fatigue. At the conference on law, society and crime this weekend, mediators will be explaining what the techniques can do for offenders. More than 300 inmates at San Quentin and Folsom prisons, in California, have been initiated into its mysteries.

The little research that has come out of North America suggests that recidivism is halved among meditating prisoners after their release from jail. Some United States judges have made TM a condition of probation orders and suspended prison sentences, and the use of the techniques is recognized in Indian prisons. Speaking at the conference will be two judges from the Supreme Court of India, together with Mr Justice V. V. Chandrachud, chief justice of that court.

Mr David Lines, designated as Minister of Natural Law and Order at Menmore Towers, said adherents of TM had been negotiating with the Home Office for eight years to try to get its techniques applied in British prisons.

# Home Office unhappy about borstal meditation

By Lucy Hodges

The governor of a girls' borstal in Kent has been prevented by the Home Office from giving a talk on the benefits of transcendental meditation at a conference this weekend. Miss Una McCullum, governor of East Sutton Park borstal, was due to speak to a conference organized by the Maharishi Mahesh Yogi's followers at Menmore Towers in Buckinghamshire. Her talk was to be called "The use of the transcendental meditation programme with young offenders". Arrangements for the event were progressing smoothly until an eagle-eyed civil servant in the Home Office happened to spot Miss McCullum's offering. A letter was dispatched reminding her of the rule about civil servants not using their official titles when speaking publicly, without prior approval. Since the Home Office does not approve the use of TM in borstals or prisons, Miss McCullum was forced to withdraw from the conference.

"I did not know anything about this rule but I accept that I must withdraw," she said. "I would have been speaking personally about my own use of TM and about its usefulness in my work with young offenders." Miss McCullum refused to comment on whether young offenders would benefit from learning the TM technique because she thought it might do more harm than good to be quoted on the subject. But she said she could not understand why the Home Office would not allow it to be tried out. "I really don't understand this prejudice, but I think they may be afraid of using anything that appears cultish, and unfortunately they lump TM into that category."

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# Mostyn Evans urges Labour to Bench to support unions

Judge

anger consolidated union and political to the Government and economic aid sought at the special conference for an effective against Cabinet come from Mr's general secretary's largest Transport and ers' Union. In a interview with yesterday, he suggested Labour's Parliament was not right. a need, he said, us of the stature Callaghan, the Chancellor, and Mr the former Secretary for Employment, "out positively in support of the TUC, to say they are right". Mr Evans, who wields a 1,250,000-strong block vote at the conference, went on: "The trade union movement has been the effective opposition to government policies so far. That is not to denigrate Labour politicians, but we need greater unity in opposition than just one wing in isolation with the politicians following."

"In opposition, it is the politicians who should be calling on the trade unions to adopt their policies." Instead, since Mrs Thatcher took office last May, it was the unions who, for the first time in many years, had adopted political slogans such as "Forward to the 80s—not back to the 30s". "Trade unions are getting a lot of hammer from the media as a result."

It was the TUC who appeared to have had at least a slight impact on ministerial thinking, "despite the fact that we have not been in the so-called corridors of power", he added. "Where we have had a dialogue, we have made a slight impression, which is more than that obtained by the Labour Party."

"I am sure we will be seeking greater support from the parliamentary party. We want to co-ordinate and consolidate opposition, to put more clearly to the nation that there is a distinct difference between the Tories and the Labour Party."

"It has got to be seen that there is a strong bond between the party and the trade union movement, and that we are talking with one voice."

"I think that Saturday's conference will do this," Mr Evans said. "The purpose is

# Palestinian deadlock over autonomy

The original Camp David deadline for reaching agreement on the negotiations for Palestinian autonomy has passed with talks in deadlock and with no new proposals emerging from Israel, Egypt, or the United States, Israel, Egypt, or the United States, Mr Weizman, who has resigned as Israel's Defence Minister, bitterly accused the Government of marking time in peace negotiations. Page 6

Isle of Grain: 1,400 employees, most of them trade unionists, will go by bus past an official picket line to work on the power station. 2 Moscow: Pravda accuses the Chinese of undermining world communism. 5 Classified advertisements: Personal, pages 24-26; Appointments, 7, 23, 24; Sale rooms and antiques, 7 Home News 2-4 Books 9 Europe News 12 Features 12 Overseas News 5, 6 Business 18-22 Letters 15, 21 TV & Radio 25 Night Sky 17 Theatres, etc 8, 9 Obituary 26 25 Years Ago 17 Sale Room 14 Diary 14

# Housekeeper dies

Miss Maude Lelan, aged 73, the housekeeper who was injured during the murder of a Roman Catholic priest aged 88 in Ramsgate, Kent, on Friday, died in hospital. Page 3

# Jeers for the Queen

Jeers from chanting demonstrators marred the welcome for the Queen when she opened the new High Court of Australia in Canberra. A balloon's streamer read "Monarchy Australian republic now". Page 5

# Royal Pilgrim: The Duchess of Kent joined pilgrims at Walsingham, Norfolk, yesterday, to listen to an address by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev

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# Who's in

# £5

# Successor

# Jeers for the Queen

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## ME NEWS

## Only 40% of students in humanities get PhD in six years

By Geddes  
A Correspondent

Key of PhD students at  
shows that three out  
of four students in the  
humanities to complete their  
in six years, compared  
with one in five in the  
sciences.

The university's extraordi-  
nary completion rate in  
the humanities is almost iden-  
tical to that found by the Social  
Research Council in its  
PhD students funded  
council doing research  
in the sciences at univer-  
sities and polytechnics through-  
out the country.

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humanities is similar to that  
found by the Social Research  
Council in its PhD students  
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in the sciences at univer-  
sities and polytechnics through-  
out the country.

Cambridge survey was the  
performance of students at the  
university in 1971 and 1975 and  
it is broken down by subject.  
The worst completion  
in economics and poli-  
tics at 55 per cent of PhD  
ad not obtained their  
degree after eight years; the  
in physics and chem-  
istry only 9 per cent  
obtain PhDs within  
three years.

portion who had not  
obtained a PhD in the  
humanities subjects  
years were: English,  
modern and medi-  
eval, 40 per cent; his-  
tory, 40 per cent; archaeology,  
36 per cent; in every subject  
areas was less than  
that in the sciences.

Dr Swinnerton-Dyer,  
professor of Cambridge  
said that while he  
the PhD science re-  
searchers as on the  
"reasonable", the  
subjects such as  
and politics, "are  
something is seri-  
ous, to say the least".  
is chairman of a  
committee of the Gov-  
ernment Board for the  
council, which was  
year to inquire into  
council-funded post-  
graduate research in Britain.  
committee has just  
after of all depart-  
ments and poly-  
technics, among other  
PhD completion  
rates.

d by Sir Peter that  
the will produce its  
in the late autumn  
and early next year.  
deal with the atti-  
tude of research councils and  
of postgraduate re-

search; the second will cover  
the attitudes of employers and  
PhD students.

Sir Peter believes that it is  
much more difficult to obtain  
a PhD in the humanities than  
in the sciences. "They are not  
of the same standard", he said.

"In the sciences, one's idea  
of a PhD thesis is what a com-  
petent, hard-working man can  
achieve in three years. That  
concept is not even relevant in  
the humanities, where a PhD is  
based on the idea of an inde-  
pendent completed contribution  
to knowledge."

"In the humanities, know-  
ledge often comes in packages  
which are simply too big to fit  
into three years; it probably  
requires five to six years' full-  
time work to produce what is  
considered the right standard.

There are a lot of distinguished  
professors in the humanities  
whose best book is their PhD  
thesis ginned up slightly.  
"The time required for a  
PhD in most subjects in the  
humanities is quite at odds  
with the maximum three-year  
research grant given to PhD  
students. It is not right or fair  
that humanities students em-  
barking on a PhD are not told  
this."

"One possible solution would  
be to split the PhD degree in  
the humanities into two phases,  
doctoral and post-doctoral; but  
that may not be feasible on  
account of the nature of the  
work involved. Imposing a time  
limit does not help, as that  
merely means you fail students  
sooner."

"It may be necessary to  
make the entrance require-  
ments for a PhD in the humani-  
ties much stiffer and to accept  
fewer candidates but to fund  
them for the full five to six  
years if that is what they need."

"A. E. Housman was once  
asked by a student if he should  
become a poet. He answered:  
'If you have to ask that ques-  
tion, no'. The same should  
apply to research in the  
humanities. In the sciences it is  
different, because what you do  
in three years advances both  
your skills and knowledge."

Sir Peter said that a sugges-  
tion by Mr Michael Posner,  
chairman of the Social Science  
Research Council, that in the  
social sciences some PhDs  
should be "linked" with a  
coherent research programme  
under a senior academic, as al-  
ready happened in the sciences  
"could make sense" in some  
humanities subjects, particu-  
larly in the social sciences.

"But in no way could it be  
considered right in many of  
the arts subjects. Team  
research in English, for exam-  
ple, would be absolutely  
preposterous", he added.

## Lee Hall fate seems despite protests

By  
A Correspondent

Since it assumed responsi-  
bility for the relocation of  
the GLC has been the sole plan-  
ning authority for Covent Gar-  
den. Neither Westminster nor  
Camden council, between which  
the area is split, is happy with  
the arrangement. Dr Paterson  
concedes that within the  
next year or two planning con-  
trol is likely to revert to the  
two boroughs.

Apart from its admirable re-  
habilitation of the former  
Central Market building, the  
Jubilee Hall site presents the  
GLC with its final opportunity  
to leave a lasting imprint on  
the surroundings of Inigo Jones's  
former piazza. It has shortlisted  
three schemes, of which one by  
Sir Frederick Gibberd is thought  
to be the most favoured.

Last week, however, the Royal  
Fine Art Commission decreed  
that all three schemes were out  
of scale and wholly unaccept-  
able. Dr Patterson, who does not  
mince words, called the commis-  
sion's criticisms "a rambling  
diatribe".

He suggested that the com-  
mission, far from taking an  
objective viewpoint, had been  
influenced by the community  
association. "It is ridiculous  
that this kind of pressure  
should be brought to bear in an  
attempt to dictate how my coun-  
cil should run its affairs", Dr  
Patterson said.

work on the principle that a  
fish is there to be caught and  
does not have a particular  
riparian name attached to it.  
The penalties may be high,  
but the rewards of not being  
caught are also great. There is  
a sense of tradition to live up  
to, and a resentment that over  
the border in England a man  
can drift his net to his heart's  
content, although he may not  
catch many salmon.

Group Captain John  
Proudlock, superintendent of  
the River Tweed Commissioners,  
believes it is the Scottish legis-  
lation that has protected such  
salmon arteries as the Tweed,  
the Dea and the Spey.

He said: "Over the last year  
and certainly this year the  
threat is being contained. A lot  
depends on it. Scottish salmon  
provides quite an industry  
through visitors and tourism,  
and through the whole of the  
country I would say there are  
2,000 people who owe their liv-  
ing to salmon fishing and whose  
jobs would disappear if there  
was a free for all."

## Regional Report

### Ronald Faux Berwick on Tweed

are likely to be sharpened later  
this year by a formidable new  
weapon, a 57m jet-powered  
hydrofoil able to travel at 45  
knots and perhaps penetrate the  
elaborate warning system of the  
salmon poachers. Other suc-  
cessful methods have been to fly  
in patrols by helicopter, or  
whisk them to the scene of  
approaching crime from a large  
vessel over the horizon in fast,  
hard-bulld inflatable boats.

The Navy's anti-poaching  
patrol, judging by their un-  
popularity, are clearly making  
a hole in the clandestine earn-  
ings of the poachers. One naval  
officer recalled a hasty retreat  
from an east coast fishing port  
after a group of locals gathered  
threateningly on the quayside  
and someone drilled holes in  
the vessel used by the Tweed  
Commissioners.

The Navy finds a sharp  
difference between its relations  
with offshore vessels boarded  
for checking and the inshore  
fishermen, who are unyieldingly  
hostile.

A patrol officer said: "Some-  
how the deepwater vessels see  
that we are protecting them and  
their waters against foreign  
poachers, while the inshore  
boats seem to think we are a  
maritime extension of the  
laird's bailiff."

"A salmon poacher basically  
does not believe he is commit-  
ting a crime and does not see  
what he is doing as any threat  
to conservation. But I think we  
are getting the message across."



Rain stops play. A desolate beach at Blackpool yesterday, where holidaymakers preferred indoor amusements.

## Free transport for London could mean doubled rates

By A Staff Reporter

Labour Party proposals for  
London, including the reduction  
and possible abolition of public  
transport fares could increase  
rates by 89.5 per cent in real  
terms within three years, the  
London Chamber of Commerce  
and Industry said yesterday.

The chamber believed last  
week's proposal of the Greater  
London Labour Party, aimed at  
next year's Greater London  
Council election, were naive and  
took little account of the capi-  
tal's real industrial and com-  
mercial requirements.

It also deplored Labour's pro-  
posal to create "bureaucratic  
bodies" such as a greater Lon-  
don enterprise board and a  
greater London manpower  
board, which would further in-  
crease the burden on rate-  
payers.

It condemned as one-sided  
Labour's plan to concentrate on  
council housing. If implemented,  
it feared, the proposals would  
result in rate increases that  
would drive many small firms  
out of London.

It saw no case for imposing  
laws in Britain about residues  
in food of sprays used on farms  
against weeds, insects and fun-  
gus diseases.

Minute residues of such  
chemicals can persist in crops.  
The Community has adopted a  
directive about fixing legal  
ceilings for the amounts of such  
residues in food. Its aim is to  
harmonize national laws so  
that barriers to trade in fruit  
and vegetables between mem-  
ber states can be removed.

The association believed that  
the EEC proposal was based on  
German laws. "There is a firm  
conviction in West Germany  
that pesticide residues present  
a direct, albeit long-term,  
health risk", it said. "This must  
be due in large measure to  
misguided and ill informed  
opinions given prominence in  
the media."

The association found that  
German opinion was immov-  
able, but there was no similar  
worry about farm chemicals  
and their residues in Britain,  
where there are no legal ceil-  
ings for residues.

British health authorities rely  
on the correct use of sprays on  
farms. "It has to be accepted  
that mistakes and even misuse  
may occur", the association  
commented.

The association decided that  
the German system was cum-  
bersome and expensive, but not  
foolproof, and that there was  
no case for imposing it in  
Britain.

Plans by the EEC to impose  
a new food safety law in Britain  
should be rejected, the Con-  
sumers' Association said in a  
report to be published today.

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and vegetables between mem-  
ber states can be removed.

## Cost of church establishment 'unacceptable'

From Our Correspondent  
Peterborough

A country parson has at-  
tacked the high salaries being  
paid to Church of England  
administrators. The Rev John  
Harrington, rector of Dodding-  
ton and Benwick, Cambridgeshire,  
says that the £22,500  
annual salary for the new secre-  
tary of the Church Commis-  
sioners would more than pay  
for five parish priests.

Mr Harrington writes in his  
parish magazine: "It is high  
time that parishes challenged  
the unacceptable cost of the  
establishment."

"We still have bishops riding  
around in chauffeur-driven cars,  
all expenses paid and living in  
residences that must cost the  
earth to maintain and run. We  
still maintain unacceptable dif-  
ferences in stipend levels; and  
we still need to face the scan-  
dal of many married clergy in  
parochial service qualifying for  
family income supplement."

## Landowners urged to help halt rural jobs decline

By Our Agriculture  
Correspondent

The Country Landowners'  
Association wants its 50,000  
members to create jobs in a  
campaign to halt rural de-  
population. It has decided after  
a two-year investigation that  
there is no hope of ending the  
steady reduction in the national  
farm work force.

It believes that jobs will have  
to come from new projects  
outside agriculture. It fears  
that many landowners will  
shrink from encouraging light  
industry and tourism and con-  
sider that they have not done  
enough to stop the decline in  
the working rural population.

A working party on jobs con-  
vened by the association has  
reported to it that "unless land-  
owners initiate or cooperate  
with suitable developments in  
rural areas even very little can  
be achieved in the way of  
creating new employment op-  
portunities".

The working party has called  
on the association to encourage  
members either to create jobs  
outside farming or to sell and  
hire land to those who will, by  
looking to jobs outside farming  
for rural recovery the associa-  
tion has taken a course different  
from that adopted by EEC  
authorities. They use central  
funds to maintain the size of  
the farm labour force.

The association's working  
party has based its policy on a  
survey of 253 members' estates  
which cover almost 500,000  
acres in England and Wales.  
Fewer than half of the em-  
ployees in the survey worked  
in farming. The greater part  
included gamekeepers, garden-  
ers, stud and forestry workers  
and farm shop staff.

The working party says that  
employment law discourages  
job creation. "The burden of  
proof on employers in dismissal  
cases should be eased", it adds.

## Housekeeper dies as police hunt prisoner on the run

By A Staff Reporter

The housekeeper who was  
critically injured during the  
murder of a priest in Ram-  
gate, Kent, on Friday, died in  
hospital yesterday as the police  
continued their search for an  
escaped prisoner, Henry  
Gallagher, whom they wish to  
interview.

The police have received a  
series of reports about the  
whereabouts of Mr Gallagher,  
who comes from Dundee.  
Miss Maude Lelan, aged 73,  
died after being found un-  
conscious next to the body of  
Father Edward Hull, aged 88, a  
retired Roman Catholic priest,  
who had been beaten to death  
in the presbytery of St Ethel-  
bert's Church, Ramsgate.

Kent police said yesterday  
that they were urgently seeking  
Mr Gallagher, who failed to  
return to Maidstone prison on  
May 12 after being allowed out  
on leave.

Two MPs are to ask Mr Wil-  
liam Whitelaw, Home Secretary,  
why Mr Gallagher, described by  
the police as extremely violent,  
was allowed home visits and  
why clergymen were not warned  
earlier to be on their guard.

The police were continuing  
their search yesterday for  
Raymond Platt, aged 10, who  
disappeared from Nazareth  
House, Lasswade, a Roman  
Catholic home near Edin-  
burgh, on Sunday. They were  
told that the boy had been taken  
by Protestant extremists.

The Scottish Daily Express  
and the Daily Star yesterday  
carried photographs alleged to  
be of the boy with two hooded  
members of a group called the  
Scottish Protestant Freedom  
Fighters.

Forsyth best seller  
Frederick Forsyth, the author,  
has sold his Victorian home in  
co Wicklow, Ireland, for more  
than £300,000. He bought it for  
£65,000 four years ago.

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## HOME NEWS

### Cut in grants puts arts colleges at risk

By Martin Huckerby  
Music Reporter

Some of Britain's most eminent performing arts colleges are facing severe difficulties because local authorities are cutting discretionary grants for students. In a few cases the continued existence of the schools may be at risk.

Dance schools are suffering most from the inability of their students to obtain grants, but music colleges and drama schools are also being affected. In the search for ways to reduce spending, many education authorities have drastically cut the number of their discretionary grants, and they are equally unwilling to pay the fees for students in such cases. Although many authorities have still to decide finally on their policy for the 1980-81 academic year, colleges and schools fear that large numbers of talented students will be unable to take up their places in the autumn.

Two of the three main institutions in British dance education are in danger, according to Mr Peter Brinson, director of the Gulbenkian Foundation in the United Kingdom.

He said a recently completed national study of dance education and training to be published shortly had concluded that the Royal Ballet School, the London School of Contemporary Dance and the Central School of Ballet each made an indispensable contribution, yet the last two were at risk.

Dr Marion North, director of the Laban Centre, said their situation was desperate. The college offers the only BA dance degree in the country, but last year, when it accepted 68 students for the course, only 23 were able to take up their places. The rest could not obtain grants. Other courses at the centre were equally badly affected.

"I think this year is going to be much more disastrous", she said. If the drop in students continued, it could cause the closure of the school.

Mr Richard Ralph, principal of the London School of Contemporary Dance, is worried that the coming year will see a big reduction in student numbers. In the present year at least twenty students, a fifth of their numbers, had been forced to drop out, in many cases local authority grants were not available.

The existence of such private institutions is endangered because they are almost totally dependent on student fees. Public institutions are in a stronger position.

Mandatory grants are provided for many performing arts courses, and thus music colleges and drama schools may avoid serious damage; but such colleges are still having trouble.

The Royal Northern College of Music pointed out that students on nongraduate courses were at the mercy of the education authorities; the college was being affected "very greatly" by the grant cuts.

Mr John Hosier, principal of the Guildhall School of Music and Drama, said students were finding it impossible to obtain grants for fourth-year studies such as the opera course and the advanced conducting course.

At the new National Centre for Orchestral Studies Mr Basil Tschalkov, the director, said the situation was extremely serious. "It could well be that if we cannot get sufficient grants for sufficient students we shall not be able to function."

### Legion to launch £100,000 appeal for centre

The Royal British Legion is to build a £300,000 rehabilitation centre for disabled ex-servicemen at Madderston, Kent.

Delegates at the Legion's annual conference in Blackpool yesterday were told it would be named the Churchill Centre and would be the Legion's contribution to the international year of the Disabled next year, the Legion's sixtieth anniversary.

Captain Harold Whitehead, chairman of the legion, said: "This new centre will help men wounded in Northern Ireland as well as soldiers from the two world wars and the general public."

An appeal will be launched by the legion among its branches to raise £100,000 towards the capital cost.

Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister of State for Health and Social Security, has given the centre government support.

## Whitehall brief: Man who fights personal war with Civil Service

### Book will make Labour frontbenchers blench

By Peter Hennessy

What are the circumstances that can radicalize a man and push him into a position of uncompromising, outspoken dissent? Poverty, war, brutality at the hands of authority are common causes of such a transformation. A period in the administrative class of the British Civil Service is not normally numbered among them.

But it was his four and a half years as an assistant principal in the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in the 1950s that fashioned Mr Brian Sedgemoor, former Labour MP for Luton West, into Whitehall's most hyperbolic and, probably, most deeply resented critic.

In 1976, in an alternative first chapter to a Commons Expenditure Committee report on the Civil Service (which the committee rejected) he seared his former colleagues in language which spared them nothing.

He wrote: "There is, as should be, no role in our society for people with little to offer in a practical way to the civil servants who have got round this stumbling block by inventing a role for themselves. The role that they have invented for themselves is that of governing the country."

He went on to claim there was a "very real" reality in the Home Office was "stuffed with reactionaries" and had been the "graveyard of free-



Mr Brian Sedgemoor: kept a diary.

thinking since the days of Lord Sidmouth."

Mr Sedgemoor wrote that, he now explains, in a deliberately polemical style as "the opening shot in a long campaign". A more measured engagement in his personal war against Whitehall will be published on Thursday in *The Secret Constitution*, an account of the Callaghan years, for part of which he was parliamentary private secretary to Mr Wedgwood Benn at the Department of Energy with access, as the book makes clear, to much classified information, oral and written, which he recorded in a daily diary.

On Thursday several senior

Labour frontbenchers will blench at his diary's account of Cabinet discussions in September, 1978, on the Bingham report on the breaking of oil sanctions against Rhodesia. The book operates a 20-month rule, for Cabinet secrets rather than the statutory 30 years, the quickest example. Mr Sedgemoor believes of "whistle-blowing" yet to be seen in British political memoirs.

Why has he done it? He offers three reasons: a contribution to an understanding of the political process; a step towards open government; and, most characteristically, "It is just outrageous. Many of the incidents I describe verge on being morally corrupt... I would not believe it unless I had recorded it in my diary."

He has come a long way from the Oxford graduate entering Whitehall in 1952 as a "deferential and shy, conservative with a small 'c'" young man from a "very, very working class background" in the West Country. He left the Civil Service "to retain my sanity."

He has a clear idea of the reforms needed to regenerate British government by cutting the Civil Service down to what he sees as its constitutionally proper role. He gives priority to the creation of a French-style cabinet system to provide ministers with an alternative supply of advice to the orthodoxes furnished by the Whitehall machine.

A freedom of information

Act is vital to give cabinets and the public the material they need, he says. Finally, power must be stripped from the Prime Minister and the permanent secretaries "and handed over to individual ministers so that they can reorganise their departments."

Mr Sedgemoor lost his seat in last year's general election. Now a researcher for Granada, the television company, he remains a figure of horrid fascination for the official world he left behind in 1967. Civil servants often ask in private: "What is he really like?"

He admits to a "very strong anarchic streak and a tremendous distrust of people who exercise power". A giant of a man physically, he has a developed sense of self-irony, a redeeming virtue whatever the tenor of his views.

Mr Sedgemoor is also honest about himself. In the book he admits and regrets doing a serious injustice to Mr David Penhaligon, Liberal MP for Truro, in briefing the press against him in a personal war during a Lib-Lab pact dispute in 1978 over energy policy.

He acknowledges, too, the pitfalls of a talent for hyperbole: "The ability to coin phrases is a dangerous one. You scoop yourself, quite often, in the emotion and excitement of a phrase."

*The Secret Constitution. An Analysis of the Political Establishment* by Brian Sedgemoor. (Hodder and Stoughton, £1.95).

## Huff without puff in Morecambe

From Ronald Kershaw

Morecambe

At a Morecambe school hard by the local bus station, in a roomful of whippers, 60 people will be locked in mental conflict for five days this week to discover which of six countries competing are champions at draughts.

The occasion has some historic significance because it is the first time the six "home" countries of England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, the Irish Republic and Guernsey have met in a competition of this kind.

There are 10 men in each team and countries play twice against each other; at any one time there are 30 games in progress.

Mr Ian Caws, honorary chairman of the English Draughts Association, which has organized the event, helps to make sure there are no slackers. Morning sessions start at 10 a.m. and if a player does not make 28 moves an hour he forfeits the game. Time clocks flank each board.

Evening sessions start at 6.15 p.m. and end at 10 p.m. but it would be wrong to suggest the afternoons are free. If players do not finish in the morning session they may go into the afternoon, and theoretically they could play draughts for 12 hours a day.

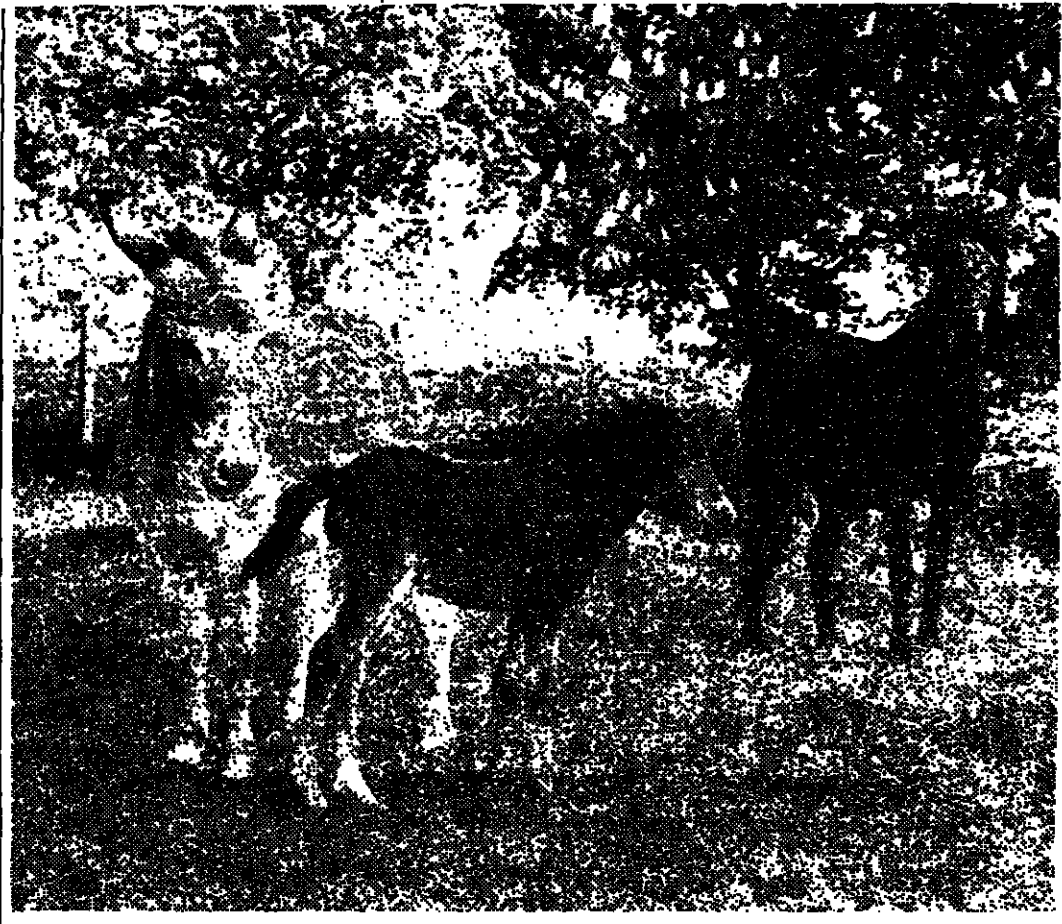
Inevitably the comparison with chess arises, and Mr Caws, with the air of one who has answered the question a thousand times, says: "The amount of brainpower to the game is exceptional. Even the most simple position, which to the average player could be clear-cut, could be full of surprises."

He adds: "People tend to think that chess is an intellectual game and draughts is purely for the kids. We have done a great deal of work over the past few years running both chess and draughts tournaments and young people with aptitude for both games find draughts harder because of the various pitfalls."

Mr Liam Stephens, an executive member of the EDA, is prepared to bring greater intellects to bear on the chess versus draughts argument, and will quote John Drummond, a draughts author who in the second edition of *The Game of Draughts*, published in 1852, said: "Chess can be played by Philidor blind, and our game requires both sight and thought."

He would appear Philidor the chess master was given to showing off by playing the game blindfold.

As with many board games, nobody is entirely sure where the game originated. Mr Stephens says one theory is that it was introduced to Spain and France by the Moors in the twelfth century; another that it was played in ancient Egypt.



Donkey work: The family relationships of the quadrupeds in this picture are, to say the least, unusual (Our Science Editor writes). The foal is called Night Owl, but which of the other two animals is the mother? Although the foal was fertilized in the mare, Tawny Owl, in the normal way, the ovum was transplanted after seven days to the donkey, Goodlooking.

The experiment at the Veterinary Research Station, Cambridge, is part of an

investigation, supported by the Thoroughbred Breeders' Association, into ways of preventing the high proportion of miscarriages among mares. The cross has also been done with a mare carrying to term the offspring of a donkey. The interest lies in the different immunological mechanisms of the two species for tissue rejection. In the horse there is a greater sensitivity, which is held largely responsible for the miscarriages.

## Heads want teachers' job defined

From Diana Geddes

Education Correspondent

Cheltenham

The attempt by local authorities to include a clearer description of a teacher's duties in his contract won support from the National Association of Head Teachers yesterday.

Delegates at the association's annual conference in Cheltenham overwhelmingly approved a national council report stating that reliance on the traditional concept of a teacher's undefined professional responsibilities is no longer tenable by local education authorities, or by heads.

Events over the past three years had shown clearly that the first loyalty of many teachers at times of dispute was to their union, and that took precedence over their loyalty to the head, the school and the pupils, the report said.

While the association would prefer to return to a situation where employers had faith in the teacher's professionalism, it realized with regret that "service are inevitable."

However, the union insisted that any new teachers' contracts must not be so restrictive as to damage the commitment to professionalism or prevent the head from managing his school flexibly.

Mr David Hart, the union's general secretary, said in his address to the conference that, given those safeguards, "there is no justification whatsoever for the hysterical objections which have come from parts of the teaching profession."

He believed the traditional partnership within the education service between Government, local authorities and teachers was "in a parlous state."

End caning in Britain, report urges

By Our Education Correspondent

British children are entitled to enjoy the same protection from physical assault at school as their peers in the rest of Europe, the Society of Teachers Opposed to Physical Punishment says in a report published yesterday.

The argument over whether of an inquiry by the society into methods of punishment, discipline and pastoral care in schools in nine European countries. Evidence was submitted by 17 teachers' unions.

Britain and the Republic of Ireland are the only European countries that permit teachers to beat children, the report says. It found that teacher-pupil relationships on the Continent were generally calmer, friendlier and more relaxed and that pupils behaved better.

Mr Thomas Scott, the society's education officer, said yesterday that whereas last September none of the 104 education authorities in England and Wales had abolished corporal punishment in schools, 12 had now either done so or were expected to do so soon.

They were Haringey, Brent, Waltham Forest, the Inner London Education Authority, Newham, Sheffield, Manchester, Wakefield, Rotherham, Birmingham, Leeds and Tameside.

That is one of the advantages of Trident, which has a range of 4,000 miles. On the other hand, British industry, despite its indifferent record of rocket development, should be able to endow Polaris with a range that would be adequate.

The Ministry of Defence argues that to carry out a further improvement programme for Polaris would be not much cheaper than buying Trident, because new submarines would have to be built anyway. But it would save foreign exchange and would provide work and experience for industry in Britain at a difficult time.

Some observers believe it is still not too late to influence government opinion. There will also be a general election before the bulk of the Polaris replacement programme starts, and a new government might not share the enthusiasm for an expensive purchase from Washington.

As countries try to improve their missile systems, there are fears for the future vulnerability of submarines. A longer-range missile is an advantage because it ensures that sub-

marines have more ocean to hide in.

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## WEST EUROPE

### Communists to play unusual role during ceremonies for the Pope's visit to France

From Charles Hargrove

Paris, May 26

The Pope's handshake with M. Georges Marchais, the secretary-general of the French Communist Party, will be one of the more surprising features of his visit to France next weekend. So will be the presence of a Communist parliamentary delegation at the solemn "Te Deum" in Notre Dame shortly after the Pope's arrival.

The meeting between the Pope and the Communist leader has not been officially confirmed. But it will most probably occur when the Pope goes to Saint-Denis, in the "red belt" of the capital, to celebrate a Mass "for French and foreign workers", in the basilica, once the necropolis of the French kings.

The Communist Party newspaper, *L'Humanité*, over two half columns on an inside page today, gives the full programme of the papal visit, calling it "remarkable for its deep diversity and profound density."

It says that the Pope will be greeted at Saint-Denis on Friday evening by the bishop, and "the civil authorities of the town and the department", including the Communist mayor, the Communist deputy, and the Communist chairman of the departmental assembly.

M. Marchais is reported to have insisted on meeting the Pope on this occasion. The request was apparently transmitted through the Communist deputy, and forwarded to Rome through the Nunciature in Paris, where it was approved.

Readers of *L'Humanité* could also note that "at the invitation of the French Bishops' conference, a Communist delega-

tion will attend a 'Te Deum' at Notre Dame."

The delegation will be led by M. Maxime Gremetz, the member of the political bureau responsible for relations between the party and Christians.

Replying to the invitation, the joint chairmen of the Communist parliamentary party wrote that they were very appreciative of it, in view of the exceptional character of the event of the coming to France of Pope John Paul II.

There has been some rather ironical comment in the non-Communist press, however, saying that France is not the Italy of Don Camillo.

In response to it, the office of the Archbishop of Paris said on Saturday that the invitation had been sent out to all, without distinction or regard for their political persuasions.

"The Communists are therefore invited on the same grounds as the other representatives of the people," a spokesman said.

Similar invitations had been sent out on the occasion of the memorial services for Pope Paul VI and Pope John Paul I, and of the "Te Deum" for the election of the present Pope.

The Pope's visit is obviously being used by the French Communist Party as a welcome opportunity for an overtone to "progressive Christians". This is not surprising, when it is remembered that the publication of *L'Humanité* of a letter in the form of a quarter-page advertisement, under the heading: "French Episcopal Conference", signed both by its president, Cardinal Ercegarey, Archbishop of Marseille, and Cardinal Marty, Archbishop of Paris.

The letter "invites you very warmly to attend the Mass of

the people of God" at Bourges airport on which will be celebrated Pope.

"We rejoice", the letter on, "that we can join with you this great gathering, this church meeting of faith with John Paul II, our Jesus Christ."

Certainly, the Coe authorities of Le Mans, which is in the district of the Pope's visit, are a great popular success. More than a million are expected to turn up for the High Mass, an organization of the Coe is giving a monument to all those whose sabbath it is—the day of the Pope's visit.

The police are at 14,000 men, and the more security measures worked out. Some officials were against saying Mass on a rail train. But they were the risk of accidents was much greater. It has been properly. I remembered the people to death in Kinshasa, Pope's African tour.

Originally, there had been a plan for the Pope to visit the Place de la Concorde, a Champ-de-Mars. But an insuperable prop security involved, their desire on the part of the Mayor of Paris, the Mayor of the capital out of the Hotel de Ville. The Pope will, how to the Hotel de Ville. Parisians from its step will not go inside the

### 'Breast-feeding is better' label on baby-food planned

From Alan McGregor

Geneva, May 26

Labels of baby milk products should "clearly inform the public of the superiority of breast-feeding" according to an international code of marketing of breast-milk substitutes by the World Health Assembly.

The code, to be drawn up under WHO auspices for endorsement by next year's Assembly, will also insist that baby-food products meet international standards of quality and presentation. Production, storage and distribution, as well as advertising, must be subject to national legislation.

The guidelines for the code, compiled by a working party, are intended to eliminate promotional abuses in the baby-food market, especially in developing countries, and to increase public awareness of what constitutes legitimate recourse to artificial feeding hygiene which is essential in using it.

Based on existing knowledge of infant nutrition, the code must ensure "on the basis of adequate information, the proper use of breastmilk substitutes, if those are necessary".

The Assembly is also requiring WHO to submit a report every two years on measures taken to promote breast-feeding and to improve infant and young nutrition.

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### Two injured bombing of Tours cou

Tours, May 26—

exploded at the last today in this city in France, causing damage and slightly two people. No one has responsibility for the police said.

They added that it which was placed on main entrance, went down, wrecking that shattering windows a small fire.

No one was near at the time and the two people involved were in a nearby apartment house blast.—Reuters.

### Olympic door kept open for late entry

A spokesman for Lord Kill-

anin, President of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), said in Dublin yesterday that the committee will help "in any way possible" any country or athlete wishing to go to the Olympics although Moscow's deadline for entries has passed.

"Lord Killanin has made this quite clear as far back as February and the position has not changed since then," he said. But, he added, the committee

had not yet been approached why any country which had joined President Carter's boycott of the games but had since changed its mind.

The official tally of those attending is due to be released by the IOC today. The number of countries taking part is about 83—more than twice as many as the approximately 45 who have joined the boycott.

Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Australian Prime Minister, who urged his country's Olympic

Federation to reverse its vote in favour of the Games, said an awarded during the Olympics would be "because of the country participating."

Tunisian boycott: The Olympic committee a yesterday that it would the Games because aggression committed the Muslim people in Iran.—AP.

### European Law Report

### Timing of recommendations on deporting Community citizens

Regina

Secretary of State for Home Affairs

Ex Parte Mario Santillo

Case No 131/79. Preliminary ruling under Article 177 of the EEC Treaty on a reference by the Divisional Court of the Queen's Bench Division.

Before the acting president, Judge A. O'Keefe, and Judges A. Toulait, J. Mertens de Wilmars, P. Pescatore, Lord MacKenzie Stuart G. Bosco and J. Koopmans. Advocate-General: J. P. Warner.

Judgment given on May 22, 1980. Mr. Santillo is an Italian national who has been resident in the United Kingdom since 1967. He is married to an Italian national and has two children born in the United Kingdom.

On 13 December, 1973, the Central Criminal Court convicted him of burglary and rape on a prostitute, and of indecent assault and assault occasioning actual bodily harm on another prostitute. On 21 January, 1974, he was sentenced to a total of eight years imprisonment for these four offences. When giving judgment the Central Criminal Court made a recommendation for deportation under the Immigration Act.

On 10 October, 1974, the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) refused to allow Santillo to appeal against the prison sentence and the recommendation for deportation. On 28 September, 1978, the Secretary of State made a deportation order against him expelling him from the United Kingdom as soon as his sentence was completed. Having completed his prison sentence on 3 April, 1979, after remission of the sentence for good behaviour, Mr Santillo was due to be released but remained in detention under the Immigration Act.

On 10 April, 1979, the Divisional Court of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice heard an application for judicial review to quash the deportation order on the grounds that such an order, made four-and-a-half years after the recommendation for deportation by the Central Criminal Court infringing Mr Santillo's individual rights, because it failed to comply with the provisions of article 9 (1) of Council Directive No 64/221/EEC.

According to article 9 (1) of the directive, the person concerned is to have the same legal remedies as are available to nationals in respect of Acts of the administration "as regards any decision affecting him."

Article 9(1) reads as follows: "Where there is no right of appeal to a court of law, or where such appeal may be only in respect of the legal validity of the decision, or where the appeal cannot have suspensory effect, a decision taken by the administrative authority or the holder of a residence permit from the territory shall not be taken by the administrative authority, save in cases of urgency, until an opinion has been obtained from a competent authority of the host country before the person concerned enjoys such rights of defence and of assistance or representation as the domestic law of the country provides for. This authority shall not be the same as that empowered to take the decision refusing renewal of the residence permit or ordering expulsion."

The United Kingdom has not introduced any specific legislation to implement the directive. The applicable law is the Immigration Act 1971 under which a person described as a non-patrial is subject in England to a deportation order which includes liability for such a person to be deported, e.g. under Section 3(1) of the Act, if he is convicted of an offence for which he is punishable with imprisonment and on his conviction is recommended for deportation by a court.

By an order of July 30, 1979, the Divisional Court of the Queen's Bench Division decided to stay the proceedings and to ask the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling under Article 177 of the Treaty on the following questions:

1. Whether Article 9(1) of Council Directive No 64/221/EEC confers on individuals who have been recommended for deportation by a competent authority of the host country, within Article 9(1) of Council Directive No 64/221/EEC of February 25, 1964 ("an opinion") and

2. (a) What is the meaning of the phrase "an opinion" as has been obtained from a competent authority of the host country" within Article 9(1) of Council Directive No 64/221/EEC of February 25, 1964 ("an opinion") and

(b) In particular, can a recommendation for deportation made by a criminal court on passing sentence ("a recommendation") constitute "an opinion"?

3. If the answer to question 2(b) is yes: (a) Must "a recommendation" be fully reasoned? (b) In what (if any) circumstances does the lapse of time between the making of "a recommendation" and the taking of the decision ordering the expulsion preclude a "recom-

mendation" from "an opinion"?

(c) In particular does (c) in particular does the sentence of imprisonment effect that "a recommendation" is "an opinion" in its judgment of the host country?

1. Article 9 of Council No 64/221/EEC of February 25, 1964 imposes obligations upon by the persons before national courts.

2. (a) The directive margin of discretion to the of the "competent authority" of the host country. Any public authority may be called upon to adopt measures referred to by five, which is so constant the person concerned is to be deported, e.g. under Section 3(1) of the Act, if he is convicted of an offence for which he is punishable with imprisonment and on his conviction is recommended for deportation by a court.

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## OVERSEAS

Millions of roubles wasted through lack of understanding and faulty political judgments

## Rigidly ideological approach wrecks Soviet strategy in Africa

In the third in a series of articles based on exclusive interviews with The Times, Ilga Dzhrirkvelov, a former KGB officer and Tass correspondent who defected to Britain last month, outlines what he sees as the failure of Soviet strategy in Africa.

Soviet strategy in Africa has failed, largely due to Moscow's inability to comprehend African conditions and the African east of mind, says Mr Dzhrirkvelov, who was Tass correspondent in Zanzibar from 1967 to 1970, and then for two years in Sudan.

In the 1960s and 1970s Soviet strategy, according to Mr Dzhrirkvelov, was to take advantage of anti-colonial sentiment in Africa and gain political influence over African countries by tying them to the Soviet Union economically.

Zanzibar was regarded as the "gateway to Africa" because of the openly pro-communist regime which took power there after the Zanzibar revolution of 1964. Under its President, Abaid Karume, Zanzibar was hostile to the West, while receiving vast amounts of aid from the Soviet Union, East Germany and China.

It was partly because of this Marxist radicalism on his doorstep that President Nyerere in neighbouring Tanganyika proposed the united state of Tanzania. But Zanzibar continued to pursue pro-communist policies semi-independently.

President Karume told Mr Dzhrirkvelov when he arrived that Zanzibar was to be an "island of freedom", on an analogy with Cuba in the Caribbean. The number of Soviet

advisers in Zanzibar rose during Mr Dzhrirkvelov's time from under 300 when he first arrived to well over 400 by the time he left.

Mr Dzhrirkvelov soon became aware, he told The Times, that Soviet control over Zanzibar was not increasing in proportion to the economic contribution.

This was partly because the Zanzibar leaders capitalised on the Sino-Soviet split by playing the Chinese off against the Russians. Of the two models of communism on offer, says Mr Dzhrirkvelov, President Karume preferred the Chinese, on the ground that Chinese technicians and workers were happy to live in hostels and receive low pay.

The Russians began to "lose their position", he argues, because of their lack of understanding of African agrarian and tribal societies, and because of errors in economic planning. As an example he cites what he now thinks of as the Great Tuna Fish Disaster.

The Russians advised President Karume to diversify the Zanzibar economy, which depends on the export of cloves. Since Zanzibar is an island, the Soviet advisers proposed the construction of a tuna processing plant. It became known, however, that the fishing vessels supplied by the Russians were slower than the tuna fish, and the necessary equipment would have to be bought from Japan, since Russia did not produce it.

The cost of building the new port complex was in any case prohibitive. Existing port facilities were being used for loading spices. The only result, says Mr Dzhrirkvelov, "would have been that the fish would have ended up smelling of cloves and the cloves smelling of fish".

He has other examples of what he calls "economic adventurism" by the Russians in East Africa.

In 1969 he learnt from the Soviet ambassador in Mogadishu that the Russians were building a huge dairy complex in Somalia because there were cows feeding near the proposed site. The dairy was completed, at considerable cost, but by then there were no cows left to be milked, since Somali farmers are nomadic and the herds had moved elsewhere.

But the principal Soviet mistake in Africa, says Mr Dzhrirkvelov, is serious. The Russians, he argues, have very little understanding of African agrarian and tribal societies, and assume that socialism on the Soviet model is suitable and inevitable.

In Tanzania the Russians were encouraged by President Nyerere's espousal of a socialist philosophy, but failed to grasp that he was an "educated man in the Western mould", and his socialism was unique to Tanzania.

Mr Dzhrirkvelov denies that miscalculations of this kind arise from a condescending or even racist attitude on the part of Soviet officials in Africa, although such attitudes undoubtedly exist, he says, within the Soviet Union. But in Africa, he believes, Soviet blunders are attributable rather to the rigidly ideological Soviet approach.

The Kremlin, he says, often backs the wrong horse in

African politics. In 1970, for example, a number of Tanzanians were put on trial in Dar es Salaam, charged with having conspired to overthrow the Government.

The accused included (in absentia) Oscar Kambona, the former Foreign Minister. There was speculation, unconfirmed at the time, that the Soviet Union had supported some of the alleged conspirators. Mr Dzhrirkvelov has told The Times that there was indeed a "Moscow connexion", and that Soviet officials in Dar es Salaam were "extremely worried" that this might emerge at the trial. Some of the accused, says Mr Dzhrirkvelov, though not Mr Kambona—had "close ties" with the Russians.

Mr Dzhrirkvelov attended almost all of the trial, with instructions to report to the Soviet Embassy any mention of Russia. Fearing exposure, a number of KGB agents in the embassy left Tanzania before the trial ended, indirect proof of Soviet involvement, to which the Tanzanian authorities turned a blind eye.

As for the Sudan, Mr Dzhrirkvelov recalls an even greater miscalculation, when the Russians supported, and perhaps even inspired, a communist coup against President Nimeri in July 1971. Mr Dzhrirkvelov, who was in Khartoum throughout this period, foresaw that if there were such a coup it would undoubtedly be crushed, and the Sudanese Communist Party would be destroyed.

He made this plain, he claims, both in dispatches for Tass, which were passed on to the

KGB, and in person to Mr V. V. Kuznetsov, a member of the Soviet leadership who visited Sudan in March. But the Soviet authorities, including the embassy in Khartoum, believed that a communist coup would succeed.

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## Middle East stalemate continues as Camp David deadline passes

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, May 26

The original deadline set at Camp David for reaching agreement on the negotiations on Palestinian autonomy passed uneventfully today, with the deadlocked talks in a state of indefinite suspension and no new proposals emerging from Israel, Egypt or America about ways of salvaging them.

With the Israeli Cabinet now minus Mr Ezer Weizman, its leading and most influential moderate, there was no indication in Jerusalem of any willingness to compromise, now or in the future, on the main issues which have stalled the talks.

The main stumbling blocks remain exactly as they were when talks first began 12 months ago: Israeli refusal to allow the Palestinians anything more than a "semi-autonomous" powers; the expansion of Jewish settlements on occupied land; control of security; the refusal of Israel to allow discussion about the status of the annexed Arab sector of East Jerusalem; and the projected allocation of scarce water resources.

In the West Bank and Gaza Strip, the occupied areas inhabited by 1,100,000 Palestinians whose future is being considered, the atmosphere has become increasingly tense after the upsurge of violence.

Thousands of heavily-armed Israeli troops were under orders to implement the new hardline policy against Arab unrest which was sanctioned by the Government from the beginning of the month.

Since the Hebron ambush, in which six Jews were killed and another 16 injured, none of the elected West Bank mayors have been allowed to speak to journalists. But it is understood that the implementation of Israel's so-called "iron fist" security policy has only stiffened local Arab determination to play no part in the autonomy plan.

This morning, Mr Moshe Begin, the Prime Minister, informed a visiting American official of Israel's continuing unwillingness to re-enter the autonomy talks. But senior Israeli sources emphasize that any initiative must come from President Sadat, who unexpectedly

pulled out of the talks earlier this month, hours after telling the Parliament he was prepared to resume them.

In Western circles, there is a conviction that even if words can be found to start discussions on key issues, a substance can be before the American elections in November 1981.

A change of Israeli leadership is also regarded as necessary for progress. Mr Begin is ousted in need to hold elections in November 1981.

Diplomats also regard the resignation of Mr Begin, the Defence Minister, as setback to any hope of reaching an autonomy issue. He repeatedly pointed out that the Prime Minister left inside the Israeli camp.

"A man, who for served as Defence Minister, the Government accuses it of responsibility for the failure of peace efforts. Need, unfounded."

He cited Israel's for the peace treaty and the good will maintained generously since the upsurge of violence.

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## Fashion

by  
Prudence Glynn

"So then I walk up and down Great Portland Street trying to find something to put in the shop to sell. And they all say expensive. I don't want to know. Then I find this old guy and he seems to like me and he sends me round to his warehouse."

"You wouldn't believe it. There must have been 4,000 dresses in there, dating back for years. Lots of them caked in dust. He just couldn't bear to part with them. I took the whole lot for £200. Shipped them up to Luton, where we'd found this old store and rented it on a week-by-week basis. Next day some fellow offered me £50 for the hangers the dresses were on. Done, said I."

Ah, fashion, what a compulsive business and what a hard one you are. They posted over the windows, leaving just a peephole (shades of Gordon Selfridge) and they sold those dresses at 7/6d a go. The queue stretched around the block. The girls serving wore bus conductresses' leather pouches and only had a half crown or a ten bob note to tender for change. Then it was to the big time with one shop, called simply Warehouse because it had sawdust floors, stock in depth and not in great variety (put your merchandise where your conviction lies) and it had maker-to-customer prices. How many women realise that a dress which retails at £22 has in fact cost £5 to produce?

"It's the distribution costs," says Maurice Bennett. He is not talking about lorries trucking the spring line to Manchester. He is talking about the number of people between you and the end manufacturer. Which is why Mr Bennett with his brother Michael started Warehouse. They had been

for years Bennett Cameras—I like the idea of David Bailey, with Mum's deposit securing his first Asahi Pentax, rushing down the street with the prize unwrapped above his head, only to be arrested for shoplifting. . . . Then Bennetts was bought by Dixons and Bennett Bros turned to what I was just about to call the rag trade. But he hates this term, and so do I. What is raggy about it, why should we so diminish such an important and profitable industry?

It has always been said that a successful fashion business needs three in the family: one does the books (Michael), one does the marketing (Maurice) and one provides the flair. The flair is Jeff Banks, idol of the Sixties with Clobber, victim of the Seventies with Cuckoo, essential to the Eigerdes for his experience, intellectual yet popular approach to clothes and his design skill. "Retailing now means recognizable value," the distinguished American designer Halston told me in London last week. "Recognizable value is the key, at whatever price point."

That is what Warehouse, which now has ten stores, is all about. Recognizable value. And a recognizable handwriting. "We never push sales because we just don't want returns. We go for service, direction and that hardest thing of all, backing a hunch on what the public wants."

Is this why everyone in the office seems to dress at Warehouse? On the same subject but a different tack, there are certain publications which become bibles to those involved in the field of endeavour which they report. Such is *Elle*, the French

magazine which appears every week with the glossiness, the panache and the originality which it takes most editors a month to put together. The pictures are superb, commissioned from the highest echelon of the visual world; the contents are provocative: "Seducteurs malgrés eux; les hommes nus." "Etes-vous snob? 20 façons de le savoir" announced the cover of one issue.

The world of women, liberated (the French of course have always admired and supported intelligent women from Madame de Pompadour to Simone Weil via Simone de Beauvoir); chic, determined but remaining above all female.

But one of the great strengths of *Elle* has been its promotion of popular priced fashion. This is not as easy as it seems since France is an enormous area with a mostly chaotic retail system. The great stores however have opted for the shop-in-shop principle and so at Galleries Lafayette, Au Printemps, etc. you will find the best names in French ready to wear, beautifully displayed.

*Elle* likes value for its readers; so do I. It does a series called Bon Magique which are clothes especially made for the magazine, under stringent control of design and quality, and merchandized direct to the readers in precisely the same way that I try to get your essential wardrobe together. Thus it was with a real sense of mutual identity that I met Madame Elvane Victor, the Editor of *Elle*, last week. That Madame Victor, ex-televisual and faced with a circulation reflecting infinite prestige but not quite the numbers heretofore (1968 broke a lot of French myths) happened to coincide with my Warehouse

friends was magic, for what were we all talking about if it was not what YOU the customer want?

"Manufacturers have lost their nerve; they don't know what they want. Buyers have lost their nerve. They don't know what they want. But the public hasn't lost its nerve. They know what they want."

Thus Maurice Bennett, thus Madame Victor, thus your fashion editor. What are you doing showing a skirt for a 12-year-old child that costs £50? "demanded Madame of her chief fashion editor. "It's ridiculous."

I put in this illustration of her force and sense because I am still receiving your delightful and sympathetic letters on the subject of the teenage trapeze. What indeed, unless the design incorporates some technical breakthrough, or the workmanship demands hours of original highly skilled hand labour?

I was prompted to show Madame Victor our own efforts at Bon Magique, the pure wool crepe dress whose latest outing was to nothing less than an occasion graced, ahem, by Royalty. "When am I going to get my dress?" demanded one of the guests. I humbly pointed out that, on the principle of try it on the dog, I was wearing the original sample.

"And what will you be wearing for Ascot?" inquired another. Was I actually going to get my dress? "demanded one of the guests. I humbly pointed out that, on the principle of try it on the dog, I was wearing the original sample. "And what will you be wearing for Ascot?" inquired another. Was I actually going to get my dress? "demanded one of the guests. I humbly pointed out that, on the principle of try it on the dog, I was wearing the original sample.

By the way, I think some women are nervous about the camisole dress because they are unsure what to wear underneath. Now we are not all into bra-less age so that I fully understand their problem. But do print enlivened by sprightly flowers is very discreet, that is you can't see through it to the lack of underpinnings. The top is very gently bloused and with the elasticated waist can be pulled up to give more or less fullness over the bosom.

If you do lose your nerve, the best strapless bra I have seen is a sort of golden transparent numero by Gossard, Model 0071—James Bond must approve—are underwired, virtually invisible and not liable to descend to your waist in the middle of dinner nor give you a prov like something off Clydebank.

Recognizable value. That's what fashion is about.

Above left: Camisole dress and jacket £17.99. Shoes £55, from Katrina, South Molton Street and Kings Road.

Above: Seersucker jacket and matching skirt (not shown) £34.99, bermudas £39.99. T-shirt £1.99. All from Warehouse branches throughout London and at Debenhams, Romford, Essex.

Photograph by John Swannell.

The Times  
Special Offer

Above: Gathered camisole top dress, double shawl strap, elasticated waist. Matching jacket, with smooth revers and slight fullness caught into darts front and back. Stylized print of tiny multi-coloured tulips on black ground in sheer matt crepe viscose, £32.50. Hat, gloves, bag and jewelry from Fenwick, Bond Street. Shoes by Elliott.

Photograph by Richard Donner.

To order, please complete coupon block letters. Offer applies to the UK only. Normal delivery within 28 days of receipt of order. Money refunded if returned within 7 days of receipt. Queries, not orders on 01-434 5761. Selective Marketplace Limited, 16 Golden Square, LONDON W1R 4BN.

Send to: Times Dress & Jacket Offer, Selective Marketplace Limited, 16 Golden Square, LONDON W1R 4BN.

Please send me Dress & Jacket(s) @ £32.50 including postage and packing. Please indicate size(s) by completing appropriate boxes below.

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1 10 32/34

2 12 34/36

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My cheque for £..... made payable to Selective Marketplace Limited is enclosed. Please write name and address on reverse of cheque.

Please debit my Access/Barclaycard No. ....

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## OPERA AND BALLET

GOVINTY GARDEN cc 5 240 1056  
Carnegie cc 25 250 550  
THE ROYAL BALLET  
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THE ARTS

Colour and consistency in Leeds tradition

Leeds' Paintings  
Victoria Art  
Gallery, Bath

The Artist's Eye  
National Gallery

Nigel Hall  
Warwick Gallery

William Scott  
Gimpel Fils

John Aldridge  
New Grafton Gallery

Fred Williams  
Fischer Fine Art

Zoran Music  
12 Duke Street Gallery



William Roberts: *The Dance Club, 1923*

Exhibitions, or collections for that matter, do not just come out of nowhere, just somehow happen of their own accord. There is bound to be some sort of directing, selecting intelligence behind them. But usually we are not conscious of it, unless there is a rumour like that last year over the Tate's acquisition policies or a show is devised somehow to highlight the taste of a collector, like Margaret Gardiner's for the Pier Gallery in Orkney. And even when we can feel this sort of coherence, it is not always so easy to pinpoint it.

Why, for example, is the Arts Council show of twentieth-century British paintings from Leeds City Art Gallery, which begins its tour at the Bath Festival, so extraordinarily consistent? It might well be the taste of whoever put together this particular group. But even at home in Leeds the same observation applies. From the incumbency of Frank Rutter as curator (1912-1917) a clear tradition seems to have been established of purchasing (and encouraging gifts and legacies) along solid Post-Impressionist principles. The foundation is a group of Camden Town artists—several excellent Sittericks, a pair of fine Gores and Gilman—and from there the collection builds steadily and reliably, staying just that little bit in advance of general cultivated taste but never going too far towards the avant garde—there is for example, a discreetly Vorticist Wyndham Lewis portrait of 1920, but it did not enter the collection until 1945,

though the William Roberts, *The Dance Club*, was given in the Twenties.

One thing which is consistently striking in the show is the preoccupation with colour. Everytime you look, the colours are bright or rich, there is nothing that could be called drab. The strong conventionalised Nevinson of *Searchlights* (1915), displays its range of night time blues to stunning effect, especially for a painter not as a rule particularly valued as a colourist. The wonderful Sutherland of 1944, *Tin Mine*, Emerging Miner, seems at a glance to be almost monochrome, but the more you look at it the more the smouldering pinks and rich smoky greys vibrate. And the paintings by those justly famed as colourists—Matthew Smith, Ivon Hitchens, Frances Hodgkins—fully live up to their reputations. Right up to date Leeds art gallery has acquired wisely, particularly in that period of British art, the late 1950s and early 1960s, which is just again coming to look good: you would be hard put to it anywhere to find better Terry Frost's, William Scott's, Peter Lamborn's or Alan Davies than here.

If Leeds represents a sort of institutional taste, based on a strong and well-established tradition, then my opinion of such institutions and their possibilities goes up several notches. Of course Leeds, like any gallery of stature, has in some ways to be representative. The responsibilities of a National Gallery make being representative of paramount importance, and there is no room

for the quirky and the wayward, qualities which often most entertainingly illuminate visits to lesser galleries and museums. But at least our National Gallery is aware of this drawback, and has taken steps to counteract it in a series of annual shows under the general title *The Artist's Eye*, in which an artist of our own day is given carte blanche to select and arrange from the collection at large according to his own tastes and interests. This year it is the turn of R. B. Kitaj, and the result is perhaps the most satisfying yet.

What the show does, first of all, is to cut across the usual historical and national divisions. Pictures from all eras are boldly juxtaposed, acknowledged masterpieces next to dubious attributions from the reserve collection, and the show becomes in itself a work of art, a collage on a grand scale mirroring very clearly the creative personality of Kitaj himself. It makes one realize yet again how much we lose by hard-and-fast divisions. Who would have thought, for instance, how well a Degas *Beach Scene* would work flanked by two Duccio panels, or what would happen to our perceptions when two paintings of similar size and format, the early Degas *Young Spartans* and the late Cézanne *Bathers*, are put on the same wall, one above the other. And perhaps the most striking of the work shown covers 15 years of unpredictable development, from crude to stark and whimsical to technological. Perhaps in years to come we shall see in the

not. Indeed the whole room administers some very salutary jolts: it would be the perfect prelude to looking around the whole gallery again with new eyes.

In the days when he was running the Whitechapel Art Gallery, Bryan Robertson did more than any other single person to shape the taste of and educate a generation. One might not always agree with his estimations, but at least when he selected an artist for showing the choice was always worthy of serious examination and frequently when he was going most obviously against the current of fashion, time has proved him most conclusively correct. It is good to see him organizing an exhibition to mark the centenary of the artist, and the catalogue of the show concerned, that devoted to Nigel Hall at the newish Warwick Gallery, brings a slight stab of nostalgic recognition, evoking from afar the square format and typographical layout of the old Whitechapel catalogues. The gallery, an admirably non-commercial enterprise, is in a generously proportioned suite of Victorian studio rooms in what used to be Hatherley's Art School at 33 Warwick Square: the artist, a sculptor and draughtsman, shows to advantage against the clean white walls and his slightly disorienting special constructions seem amazingly at home in the slightly disorienting irregular spaces of the gallery. The work shown covers 15 years of unpredictable development, from crude to stark and whimsical to technological. Perhaps in years to come we shall see in the

strong continuity Bryan Robertson sees already.

Elsewhere, a mixed batch of one-man shows keep us on a stylistic switchback. William Scott at Gimpel Fils is still preoccupied with those pans and skillers and jugs, but in the recent work the textures of paint are getting choppy again and the colours, particularly a recurrent near-royal blue, more violent. Though the subject-matter remains restful and intimate, the painter's attitude towards it seems to witness a new turbulence. John Aldridge, an RA whose seventy-fifth birthday is being celebrated at the New Grafton Gallery with a retrospective, has also been remarkably consistent through the years—consistent to his rustic subject-matter and to his crisp, quiet style, somewhere in the same region as John Nash and Edward Bawden. It is astonishing to look at two little paintings hanging together. *The River Pant and Markwood Farm*, and realize that they are separated by more than 40 years. Some of the very early paintings, with a touch of the sophisticated-naïve he later eliminated, are very engaging; throughout his career, though, he has proved adept (literally as well as metaphorically, I would appear) at cultivating his own garden.

More exotic are Fred Williams and Zoran Music. Fred Williams, a middle-generation Australian now in his fifties, exudes a certain oddity of the Australian landscape in large canvases which keep us guessing as to whether they are, as it were, extreme long-shots or extreme close-ups. Mostly the former, I would imagine; sometimes he gives us clues with titles like *Riverbed*—ah yes, so that meandering line down the middle of the picture must be a bird's-eye view, if not a god's-eye view. In others he teases, by calling them just *Landscape*, exactly what he is doing. Are the coloured dots and squiggles people scattered on the sand, seen from on high? Or sparse vegetation? Or could it be a microscopic view of something minute? Not that it matters—his clarity is exactly what he is up to, and that does create confidence. Zoran Music is, even at his largest, a minimalist. The works date from 1946 to 1980, and all exploit the same carefully limited palette of pale colours, the same small repertoire of motifs. Most fetching of all are the latest series of *Landscapes with Rocks*, spectral watercolours which play on tiny changes of light and colour and time of day. It would be tempting to own any of them, but how on earth could you prefer any given second of a day to all the rest?

John Russell Taylor

London debuts

Here the last really should come first, for the week's final debut was easily the most entertaining. A trio of Scarpino and Chiarini, Liedtke offered "An Extravaganza for Queen Victoria's Birthday", and although their performances were uneven the main point was their unusual repertoire. A *Stocking Cantata* by one Mr. Stocking was a piece of early Victorian sauciness that would not have greatly amused Her Majesty, but she would have doted on *Grass on der Ferne* by the Prince Consort, a competent sub-Mendelssohnian exercise.

Mendelssohn himself was represented by a clarinet sonata movement deftly played by Martin Brown and Daniel Saunders, as was Arden Cruff's gently melancholic Impromptu. Spohr's *Deutsche Lieder*, Op. 103, were a different matter, and among the best music I have heard from this composer. Mr Brown was more tentative in the virtuoso clarinet part, and Marie Angel's soprano voice rather tremulous, the production not sufficiently for-

ward, her diction ill-defined. Her tone became firmer in Gordon Jacob's quietly intense, and in Poulenc's sardonic *Poèmes de Max Jacob*. I also enjoyed John McCabe's Three Folk Songs, excellently written for this medium, and finally there came a well-concentrated account of Schubert's *Der Hirt auf dem Felsen*.

Elizabeth Turabull's juxtaposition of Brahms's Sonata, Op. 120 No. 2, with Hindemith's Op. 11 No. 4 interestingly illustrated different stages of the same tradition. The Hindemith piece that received a suitably downbeat performance from both Miss Turabull and her pianist, Raymond Lewis. She produces a good, singing tone on the viola, not greatly varied, yet attractive in her playing is of well practised fluency. Much as I prefer the work in its clarinet version, the Brahms sounded impressive, also though more could have been made of the music's lyrical elements. An Impromptu by

Pamela Moody, which received its first hearing, was serial in language, a little too out of time, and not of much consequence. Schubert's Arpeggione Sonata was its usual pleasantly melodious self.

Violent Chang was a soprano hard to summarize. She produced isolated good notes in some of Haydn's English songs, but her tone was too spread, the effect breathless. A Wolf group was a little better, "Mignon" showing Miss Chang's pleasing lower register, but the voice production was so inconsistent. Some of the smaller items, such as "Alle Gungen, Herz zu Ruh", were nicely characterized, yet the basic sound remained unsatisfactory, the diction being odd, with many of the words as if were swallowed.

Little help was given by her accompanist, Graham Johnson, who was usually too loud, but the first song in Miss Chang's Strauss group, "Die Zeileise", was staidier than hitherto.

Max Harrison

Los Angeles  
PO/Giulini  
Festival Hall

Paul Griffiths

Three weeks after their first visit, Carlo Maria Giulini returned to the Festival Hall on Sunday and again brought with them a programme of symphonies, Mozart's Jupiter and Tchaikovsky's Pathétique, solid fare to show once more the powerful, purposeful partnership of orchestra and music. The director that William Mann found at their earlier concert.

A delightful misprint in the otherwise uninspiring programme notes had the Jupiter symphony ending "chorially", but there was nothing of easy-going bonhomie in this performance. It was a matter rather of

disciplined playing and a strong bear keeping the music always decisively on the move, with little room for personality in the woodwind solos. The virtues of that approach showed themselves particularly in the finale, where Mr Giulini got rid of mislaid virtuosity by keeping his eye firmly on building an absolutely watertight musical structure.

The Pathétique, of course, demands more flexibility, but can well do without, as the performance demonstrated, a corresponding degree of romantic indulgence. Mr Giulini very skillfully made his expressive points, all the more urgently and touchingly by taking the longer view, preparing his tempo changes over several bars instead of suddenly plunging into a new speed, and similarly controlling the most extraordinary slow crescendos as awesome weapons of tension.

Strain, indeed, was hardly relaxed for a moment throughout the performance, which made the symphony seem unusually compact. There was a prolonged knife-edge calm just before the great crack that started the first movement's main development, and even the limping waltz, which so well displayed the grace and translucency of the strings, had its underlying unrest. But still more remarkable was the achievement of the third movement's ending, where Mr Giulini clipped the notes of the march in a way that not only eliminated vulgarity but made the celebratory tone almost unbearably ironic.

It was distressing that a sprinkling in the audience, having paid £15 for their seats, should have found that a fit moment for applause. The real finale, done soberly with all passion spent, was no whit assailed.

Melos Quartet of  
Stuttgart

Bath Festival

Stanley Sadie

Chamber music predominates at the festival this year, and among chamber music, string quartets. The first of the visiting quartets was the Melos from Stuttgart, an ensemble of superlative technique and high seriousness. They played strongly and boldly. Their corporate tone, devoid of anything as compromising as surface sheen, was deep and vibrant, and an uncommon richness of glow. They take risks, in their articulation, their rhythm, and their handling of dynamics, but

the risks are well calculated and they come off.

Like the other quartets playing here, they had on their programme a work from Haydn's Op. 76: No. 3, the "Emperor", which they played tautly, perhaps rather earnestly, as if its origins lay rather north of Vienna. This makes passable sense in the finale, with its C minor urgency; but in the first movement, for all their forthrightness and brilliance in its complex textures, the effect was excessively intense, and their tendency to press forward in the louder music was symptomatic. The adagio brought a good deal of eloquence of line and pathos, and expressiveness in the chromaticism towards the end.

Brahms's C minor quartet is one of the stormiest in the

repertory; not many groups can handle it to anyone's comfort. The Melos did firmly in it, produce a wonderfully sonorous noise at its big climaxes, and serve its drama well. They manage readability too, for example at that beautiful moment of relaxation at the end of the first movement's exposition, and in the winding lines of the Romanze.

Beethoven's Op. 135 found them taking their time, balancing the textures meticulously, observing the detailed dynamics and making powerful sense of them. There was nothing amiss about their intensity in the Lento, though the music can be made to yield something less sonic and more poetic; and if the finale's playfulness was a game in dead earnest at least the irony of the last page was plain enough.

Last night's television

Nancy Mitford  
BBC2

Michael Ratcliffe

Nancy Mitford loved the war in London and performed her fire-watching duties with such zeal that she was invited to lecture to the public. This, too, she enjoyed until she was suddenly asked to lecture no more. "It's your voice", they explained in some embarrassment. "Your accent irritates people so much they'd like to put you on the fire."

Nancy's war story is the Julian Jebb's affectionate programme, and the Duchess of Devonshire embellished it: "My private sorrow is to be saddled with the Mitford voice". She told him at Chatsworth, "Living like an old woman in England, it's even sillier than everywhere else."

Seeing the four surviving sisters on one occasion (though not actually all together) suggested that while there was undoubtedly one common cast of mind in the Redcliffe family—if common is quite the right word—there were two distinct patterns of appearance and speech. Pamela, Diana and Unity looked like beautiful aristocratic dogs and spoke in a ripe, warm, and slightly nasal voice, and Deborah was pretty as cats but cursed with a kind of coloratura squeak wholly inadequate for their mental agility and natural animation.

Nancy was by far the worst kind of way and she hoped Heaven would be full of nightingales and *The Lost Chord*. As the camera explored once again the sequence of family portraits over the years, as the parents grew grimmer and the children grew up, Mr Jebb saved her both. It was an outrageous and daring way to end, but it was also an authentic Mitford tease, and it worked.

LSO/Schmidt  
Albert Hall

Max Harrison

There could be no starker contrast to the intimacies of Wilhelm Kempff's piano-playing at the Festival Hall on Sunday afternoon than the vast resources convened later in the evening for Max Harrison's "Gothic" Symphony. Eight hundred performers were advertised and the participatory groups were too numerous to mention, although the basis was provided by the London Symphony Orchestra under Ole Schmidt.

The "Gothic" Symphony brought together two projects of Brian's, a work on Goethe's *Faust* and a setting of the *Te Deum* in what was intended as a symphonic vision of the Gothic age. To judge by the

network of kinship and memory thrumming again. Some of the shared stories of Nancy and Swinbrook and the Rue Monsieur had been told in print before, but many had not and Mr Jebb, equally skilled at drawing out Lady Moseley more carefully than most interviewers and in keeping the irrepressible Jessica in her place with the rest, drew from the shadows three witnesses of some significance in "The Colonel", Debo and Pam.

I have to say that after the build-up, the third great love of Nancy Mitford's life, the gallant French Colonel was a bit disappointing (if you admire her you will almost certainly feel that about the first two as well) but Debo the Duchess handsome, self-deprecating and apparently serene in the chair of the programme, Reesdale, told us of Nancy's delight on discovering that the middle syllables of her three youngest sisters' names were Niri, Sick and Bore, whilst to watch Pamela Jackson's face break into a great smile of pleasure and relief when she has solemnly read a passage from *The Pursuit of Love*—all four sisters read carefully and earnestly like children at a nursery task—was a very great joy. Animals moved naturally in a programme of the programme as they do in the novels and did in the life of the family on which they were so closely based.

Nancy once said that she believed in Goethe in a sort of kind of way and she hoped Heaven would be full of nightingales and *The Lost Chord*. As the camera explored once again the sequence of family portraits over the years, as the parents grew grimmer and the children grew up, Mr Jebb saved her both. It was an outrageous and daring way to end, but it was also an authentic Mitford tease, and it worked.

programme notes, however, he intended it to contain much more, in fact everything, and that is probably the root of the trouble. The vast size—it goes on for the greater part of two hours—is typically late-Romantic, but the claim that Brian intended it, along with the other things, as a tribute to all the music that had influenced him points to another problem.

In fact, the "Gothic" Symphony echoes all that other music, its general style being nondescript, despite the extravagant means employed that are the basis of its hearsay reputation yet which are irrelevant in the light of its unoriginal musical thought.

The performance was a devoted one, yet as the management had thoughtfully seated me on the extreme left—in the Albert Hall, too—I must have got a false idea of the balance.

Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions

Books  
Language  
rich of  
treasures

The Language and  
Imagery of the Bible  
By G. B. Caird  
(Duckworth, £18)

The Language Makers  
By Roy Harris  
(Duckworth, £15)

"This is a book by an amateur, written for amateurs." A dentist writing on astronomy (as may well have happened) or a philosopher on plumbing (and this almost certainly has) might well feel the need of that submissive gesture. But when G. B. Caird so begins his Preface, it can not be other than totally unjustified modesty. This subject, language, is not only one in which very few are so unfortunate as to be amateurs but one in which still fewer can be more expert than he. For Professor Caird is a distinguished theologian; with a profound knowledge of such diverse tongues as Latin, Greek, and Hebrew; and he has spent a large part of his productive life in exegesis. If I can invert his declared goal, the book is directed at enhancing our understanding of language and its inexhaustible treasures by using the Bible as the (unquestionably rich) data base.

A book about language, not a language. Nor is the Bible seen as being in a language. Caird's concern is to explore the language faculty that overarches individual languages. It is in this sense that he is looking upon the Bible as a linguistic manifestation—much as the essence of Shakespeare's language can be as validly studied in the translations of Schlegel or Pasternak as in the original Elizabethan English. This is the level where the symbols really tingle, transcending the tinkling cymbals heard from the specific tongues of specific men.

The emphasis of the book is therefore on semantics, metaphor, imagery, myth, communicative strategies, though blessedly eschewing the darker mysteries of hermeneutics. This is a thoroughly "modern" emphasis—curiously enough, in a work whose intellectual frame of reference (tilted in the direction of J. L. Austin or Levi-Strauss only occasionally) is founded largely on thinkers of days gone by. The book is none the worse for that, of course. Not even the youngest of Professor Caird's readers will be overacquainted with the thought of Ogden, Richards, Bréal, or even of J. S. Mill and Jeremy Bentham. Learned, profound, exciting. Some amateur!

There is much danger of taking Roy Harris for an amateur either. Oxford's first Professor of General Linguistics is making a very professional challenge to his own profession. If he does so, like Caird, by invoking the thinkers of yesterday (such as Chomsky, the namesake), it is because, like Ogden—in fact very like Ogden, he thinks that linguistics has been going seriously wrong. This in itself, of course, is far from being original or even uncommon. Linguistics has had enough violent upheavals in the past fifty years to make Maoist ideas of permanent revolution seem like a stagnant pond. In particular, we have grown used to that not too subtle distinction between reflexives and reciprocals which produces ludicrous complaints of past errors not so much in ourselves as in each other.

But Professor Harris could justify himself far more readily than many who have come to pull down old idols and set up new. His career has consistently shown him to be sceptically aloof from the slang and aggro of outrageous fashion, and his position now is not so much advocacy of yet another U-turn in linguistic theory as the quest for a symbiosis that will accommodate all creatures great and small. Which reminds us that Harris's last previous book was called *Communication and Language*—significantly reversing George Miller's title of the fifties.

In his present book Harris is even keener than Caird on getting to levels of generality far beyond the actual tongues of men: all the way, indeed, to simian signals. Language is not just a matter of "talking heads". If attempts to make animals speak like us have been disappointing, this may be nothing more than a matter of anatomy and physiology: Washoe the chimp has gone to linguistic town with the sign language used by deaf-mutes.

It is on so fundamental an issue that we see Caird and Harris divided by a common language concern. Orthodox linguistics has been thoroughly Biblical in its assumptions. Human language is not just better, it is fundamentally other than communication among the birds and bees, the fishes and mammals—however interesting and impressive this may be, in its own way. Chomsky and Caird find themselves together (each, no doubt, equally surprised) on the side of the angels. Harris prefers to line up with Darwin, high on theology's unwanted list; and he not only challenges the thinking of Chomsky and his establishment allies but is prepared to question their motives.

Two books from the same university, on the same day, on the same subject, from the same publisher. But of course only one of them is in Duckworth's *Studies in Theology*.

Randolph Quirk



## SPORT

## Golf

## Slow swing keeps Faldo in front

By Peter Ryde  
Nicholas Faldo won the PGA championship for the second time yesterday at the Royal St George's course, Sandwich. His final 69 gave him a total of 283, one stroke ahead of Ken Brown in second place. Faldo, still 22, was the dominant figure throughout the day, and although McNulty briefly and Norman later drew level, no one got ahead of him in the final round.

This championship has played an important part in Faldo's career. It set him on the road in 1977 when he finished sixth here, gave him first class status a year later, when he won at Royal Birkdale. Now it has restored him to the front again—the first prize was £11,660—after a year when he lost sight of him and won a small but for him important, tournament in South Africa at the very end of the season. Even so, he had not won in this country for long enough to make him feel the pressure. He consciously slowed his swing over the last five holes and the result was an enviable rhythm maintained to the end.

He started with six solid pars, the seventh, where he again reached the green in two, and at the ninth, with a long putt from the back. He was playing the round much as he had said he hoped to the evening before: solid strokes and an occasional long putt to help him along.

Then once again round the turn he faltered, more or less as he had done in the third round. An awkward stance for his second at the 10th caused him to bunker his second deeply. He recovered well, but his putt was short, and he later missed from two feet. Norman had at that point drawn level with him. At a birdie at the 12th, steady in his determination and perhaps even more important was his ten foot putt for a birdie at the 14th, after missing the green.

A one iron to the 15th, following a fine spoon shot from Coles, secured his two stroke lead, and he came to the 16th with the knowledge of a stroke in hand. It enabled him to play safe, avoiding any danger of the out of bounds at the back and winning the title with a chip and two putts.

The weather was ideal for a holiday finish and the crowds kept him to his pace. The total prize was £18,000, and I heard of no trouble in the handling of them. The wind was unchanged from the day before, and almost dead, which at last brought an improvement in the scoring. The veteran, George Will started by making 70: he was followed by Torrance, Morgan and Darcy, then came Bland with 68 and last of all, Faldo, with a record 66.

sun Alliance, the sponsor, and every right to be delighted with the result. There is always an element of risk in taking a professional's word, but in this case, the Royal St George's has always been a controversial course in this context. Last week and a good deal of that controversy was removed for ever. Overall, Faldo had not only saved the course in a difficult spring, but produced it in better condition than I have ever seen it.

Coe, who was still suffering from the effects of the cold, played to run three or four more races over the distance, the first of them in Turin next Sunday, before moving up to the 1,500 metres.

Geoff Capes was another of Britain's elite group athletes in the final round of the championships, sponsored by British Meat, at Birmingham yesterday.

Coe recorded 1 minute 45.41 seconds, over a second faster than the 12-year-old championship record, to finish at least 20 metres ahead of the field. His time was three-fifths of a second outside the mark set by Andreas Busse, of Germany, who was three seconds slower than his world record set in Oslo last summer.

Coe, competing for Yorkshire, was originally due to tackle the mile but switched to the 800 when his team-mate Peter Elliott was forced to drop out through injury.

"We were a bit thin on the ground in the 800," said Coe. "I am relatively happy with the way I went. I feel I'm going much faster than I have in the last year when I had to be through a first lap, irrespective of the time, to follow up the 800 I did at Crystal Palace last week."

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Ken Brown made several spirited attempts to catch the leader, but he was out of sync. Like a coachload of the Ken Brown fan club, it is rare for the dunes in this part of the world to hear such a roar of approval as he used to it for they are sure to hear a good many more in next year's Open. In the crash round the lead Brown was unaware of what was happening: "I am too busy trying to keep up with the other golfers to have time to look," he said wryly. He came nearest to catching the leader with his birdie at the 10th, but he pulled out in the 11th, finishing in a bad lie in loose sand and he was lucky to get away with dropping only one shot. And Norman had his chance but the 15th forced him out and he again drove badly towards the end.

Henning's 66 showed the congested state of the field behind the leader. Faldo and Norman were at a position where he was at the time only two strokes behind the leader. Faldo and Norman were at a position where he was at the time only two strokes behind the leader. Faldo and Norman were at a position where he was at the time only two strokes behind the leader.

Graham's Memorial: David Graham, of Australia, put away a hole in one to win the \$300,000 Memorial tournament by one shot from Tom Watson, of the United States. Columbus, Ohio. Graham had a two-under-par 70 to finish with an eight-under-par 280, the lowest total in the tournament's five-year history.

Watson took a one-stroke lead over Graham when he scored a 25ft putt for an eagle three there. He lost the advantage at the seventeenth, when he needed three putts from 50ft.

In Corning, New York, Donna Caponi Young withstood a late charge from Mike and Tom to win a \$100,000 LPGA tournament by two strokes. Despite a two-over-par 74, Young was in control for most of the round.

Two strokes dropped at the fifteenth and another at the fourteenth reduced her eventual margin to two.

COLUMBUS: Leading scores: 280, D. Young (USA), 74, 75, 73, 68; 281, M. Wright (USA), 75, 74, 72, 69; 282, J. L. Wright (USA), 75, 74, 72, 69; 283, J. L. Wright (USA), 75, 74, 72, 69; 284, J. L. Wright (USA), 75, 74, 72, 69; 285, J. L. Wright (USA), 75, 74, 72, 69; 286, J. L. Wright (USA), 75, 74, 72, 69; 287, J. L. Wright (USA), 75, 74, 72, 69; 288, J. L. Wright (USA), 75, 74, 72, 69; 289, J. L. Wright (USA), 75, 74, 72, 69; 290, J. L. Wright (USA), 75, 74, 72, 69; 291, J. L. Wright (USA), 75, 74, 72, 69; 292, J. L. Wright (USA), 75, 74, 72, 69; 293, J. L. Wright (USA), 75, 74, 72, 69; 294, J. L. Wright (USA), 75, 74, 72, 69; 295, J. L. Wright (USA), 75, 74, 72, 69; 296, J. L. Wright (USA), 75, 74, 72, 69; 297, J. L. Wright (USA), 75, 74, 72, 69; 298, J. L. Wright (USA), 75, 74, 72, 69; 299, J. L. Wright (USA), 75, 74, 72, 69; 300, J. L. Wright (USA), 75, 74, 72, 69; 301, J. L. Wright (USA), 75, 74, 72, 69; 302, J. L. Wright (USA), 75, 74, 72, 69; 303, J. L. 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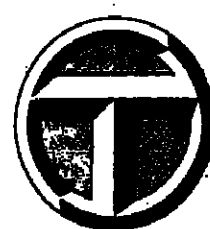
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# The 'Czechoslovak future' looming for Poland as the clamp on freedom tightens

Unlike the Czechs, the Poles have so far had much greater scope to publish and teach unofficially... yet this space has severe limits and these appear to be narrowing

A few weeks ago I lunched in Warsaw with Adam Michnik, the young historian and veteran oppositionist. Walking away from the restaurant with him, we were followed by two plainclothes policemen. They came nearer and nearer, to us then arrested him, routinely and mechanically, before our eyes, ignoring us totally, and bundled him into a car. Two others were similarly arrested that afternoon, in order to prevent a meeting of the programme committee of KOR, the Committee for Social Self-Defence. Our sense of shock at these events was treated by some amusement, bred by sheer normality. Two days in a dirty cell without decent food, light or washing facilities is it seems, a normal hazard of a free-thinking life.

I compared the situation with that in Czechoslovakia. There the recent expulsion of Oxford dons for attending Julius Tomasi's unofficial philosophy course has focused public attention on the narrowness of the space Czechs have for free thought and independent activity.

The space continues to narrow. Not long ago, Julius Tomasi was dragged by police down three flights of stairs from his apartment at the time his Wednesday seminar was due to begin, forced into a car and taken to the police station, where he refused to answer all questions or even to stand up. After several hours he was bundled out and, because the police did not want a body lying outside the station, left some distance away on a pile of coal. He shook himself down, walked home and then discussed Aristotle with his waiting students for four hours. The police, however, made clear their intention to disrupt any future meetings of his course. They were as good as their word and after yet another meeting had been broken up Dr Tomasi and his students went on hunger strike. They have since had to suspend their weekly meetings because of police brutality.

Another unofficial philosophy course, run by Jan Litomysl, in a small town between Brno and Prague, has likewise been disrupted, with participants from both cities detained and interrogated. Peter Cibulka, a 28-year-old worker, sentenced to two years for "incitement

and also active in the Brno courses, was given a further year's imprisonment for going on hunger strike. Some 200 Brno workers who signed a protest against this were met with interrogations and beatings.

In Poland there is certainly greater room to think and act freely. It is as though Communist satellite states must specialize in such areas of independence as they have: Romania in foreign affairs, Hungary in economic activities and Poland in the cultural sphere. Unlike the Czechs, the Poles have so far had much greater scope to publish and teach unofficially. Some 30 periodicals and many books circulate in samizdat form, some in many thousands, often exceeding the limited runs of officially published books and magazines. They are read and circulated openly among students and proudly displayed in non-dissident homes. The so-called "Flying University" (so named after its anti-Tsarist predecessor), which its organizers prefer to call the "Society for Academic Courses", has in its two and a half years of life attracted some thousands of students to its public lectures, seminars and discussions, even recently filling churches in Cracow. Typical topics were recent Polish history, the sociology of power, the present state of the Polish economy and modern Russian literature. It has survived last year's ugly violent attacks, sponsored by the police and executed by members of official youth organization, and it has the sympathy and often over support of official academics and some Roman Catholic intellectuals and bishops. Moreover, most of its lecturers retain their official positions, many in the Academy of Sciences, unlike their Czech equivalents, who

are stoking boilers, operating turbines or without work. On the other hand, they cannot have official contacts with students or publish their work: that is, they are employed by the state just to produce unpublishable research. One ironic result of their activities may have been to liberalize the scope of discussion and debate in the official universities, not sympathetic official professors with a dilemma as to where their main loyalties should lie.

Opposition activity takes other forms beyond the cultural sphere. The activists of KOR, independent trade unions and other opposition groups, managed to distribute some 300,000 leaflets calling for a boycott of the recent parliamentary elections. The modernizing Catholic movement, OASIS, with between 45 and 80 thousand supporters, has similarly criticized participation in the present elections and pledged its support for the democratic opposition. KOR remains the principal organized centre of political opposition, supporting independent activity in the country, among students and workers, especially in the Baltic ports.

## Mass loyalties

The survival of such freedoms in Poland can be traced to a number of distinctive Polish factors. There is the powerful and independent Church, drawing on mass loyalties sympathetic, within shifting limits, since the mid 1970s to the opposition and human rights issues. There is the twice-enfranchised power of the workers which has shown itself uniquely capable of toppling the leadership of a Communist government. And there is the national tradition

of self-assertion, resistance and the last resort determined struggle, of which the Soviet Union is evidently keenly aware. The Poles would not react to intervention as the Czechs did. Even a highly-placed party official will openly indicate what the Poles feel about Afghanistan.

Yet this space has severe limits and these appear to be narrowing. A particularly fierce campaign is afoot against those associated with the workers' paper *Robotnik*. One of its editors, Edmund Zadzorniak, and an editor of the peasants' independent magazine, Jan Kozłowski, have been subjected to trumped-up criminal charges and both are in prison. Others are subject to repeated periods of 48-hour detention.

Such detentions (48 hours being specified by the law as a maximum period pending charges and investigation) are regularly employed as a means of harassment against members of the opposition as are house searches, in which papers, money and typewriters are taken and never returned.

The "Flying University" itself is coming under increasingly crippling preventive harassment. The public announcement of its earlier phase has been dropped, but even private courses are frustrated by police action. Moreover students at official institutions are increasingly afraid to risk attendance (whereas in Czechoslovakia the unofficial students have already lost their rights to study in the official institutions). Now at most five or six courses are running in Warsaw, with some 10 or so students each, though other meetings of academics and intellectuals are still possible. More clandestine groups organized by young people themselves. I addressed one such group in a flat in a desolate

Warsaw housing complex and found an intense curiosity and desire to expand horizons, the deepest possible rejection of official ideology and a striking degree of sympathy for Mrs Thatcher.

I had been invited to lecture at the "Flying University" but the surveillance was so great that no lecture could be arranged. I spoke instead with its organizers— brave and honest people of differing views, whose current aim is to concentrate on unofficial publishing and preparing an independently minded educated elite for the future.

## Young purists

They plan among other things, a series of texts, unavailable to the Polish reading public, of political thinkers, such as Bertrand Russell, Sir Isaiah Berlin, Raymond Aron, Sir Karl Popper and F. A. Hayek. Socialist writers evoke little interest. Indeed, in Poland the very word socialism has become hopelessly compromised: and Marxism, most agree, is quite dead. There are, it is true, some young purists at the University of Warsaw who recently staged a public performance of the tenth congress of the Soviet Communist Party with the aim of getting the audience to debate the various positions—the Workers' Opposition was clearly favoured—but they are a small minority. One person, introduced to us as someone with a surviving interest in Marx's thought, turned out to have developed a deep interest in Edmund Burke, whose "common sense" he found especially appealing.

Many now fear an onslaught on independent publishing. A

clear signal of this was the arrest of the resourceful Miroslaw Chojnicki, director of the remarkable NOWA publishing house which has produced some 55 titles during the past 24 months. Accused of receiving a stolen duplicating machine, he was eventually released after widespread protests.

Hitherto, the Poles could console themselves with the melancholy thought that their situation is the envy of the Czechs. But it is a situation whose terms are under constant negotiation between the regime, the ambivalent Church and the various forces within the opposition. The authorities have succeeded to a remarkable extent in managing and controlling the deflection of demands for democratization by administrative measures, and retaining mass obedience, as could be seen in the polling booths in March, when citizens dutifully exercised their lack of choice. Of course, we cannot be certain what the result of the election boycott campaign was, but many Poles regard the official turnout and voting figures with a surprising lack of disbelief. Such participation, someone observed to us, is a perfect expression of apathy. On the other hand, the level of popular frustration is very high, and may well be beyond the level of safety. With a disastrous economic situation and a debt to the West of some \$18,000m, the regime has to concentrate on retaining its control of an unstable and deteriorating situation in the face of utterly inflexible and unresponsive decision-making structures. Its strategy seems to involve rejecting all independent initiatives and eliminating the spaces that have existed for cultural autonomy.

The strategy of the opposition, in turn, is, and must be, evolutionary: the slow and steady building-up of independent initiatives and independent modes of thought as a defence against the present and a preparation for the future. It is a continuing battle—and, if detente should collapse, it may well be a losing one. In such circumstances, the Poles may find themselves nearer to a Czechoslovak future.

A Special Correspondent

# Keeping out of the EEC blas

Not everyone on this side of the Channel has grasped the implications of the proposals by President Giscard d'Estaing and Chancellor Schmidt at Luxembourg on April 28 to reduce our contribution to the Community's budget by around £800m.

We are surprised every time the French and German governments enmesh themselves ever more closely in industrial, monetary and political interdependence. Monetary union between France and Germany within the next few years is, however, a near certainty if they maintain their present political will. The Paris-Bonn axis is also the political dynamo of Europe. President Pompidou welcomed us into the Community in 1973 because he preferred a London-Paris-Bonn triangle. But this concept was inconsistent with the British Labour government's foreign policies from March, 1974, until April, 1979.

Messrs Giscard d'Estaing and Schmidt are as frustrated by the inefficiency of Brussels bureaucrats as is Alf Garnett. They now see that the British Government will not finance huge payouts to the smaller countries of the Community. They are not prepared to do so either. Consequently the financial mechanism of the Community operating since the Six signed the Treaty of Rome will probably change on the initiative of the French and German governments in response to the problem of the massive inequality of the British contribution.

Britain, France and Germany will be happier about the Community thereafter. The smaller countries, especially those such as Ireland, dependent on agriculture will be less happy. So we are probably moving towards a two-tier Community.

The question is which tier is the one for us. Let there be no doubt about our answer. It must be that we will be in the top tier and that we insist on resuming our place in the Anglo-French/German triangle.

With constituents of half a million, the United Kingdom is a small country. It has the unenviable task of explaining the mysteries of the present Community to many bewildered

but nevertheless fair porters. So we are no ignorant of public opinion in the EEC.

I find that electors out of their minds with ideas of harmonization treated by spurious to a Community's crumblers who nee erect the Eiffel tower tallness exhaustively ments about the policy. On the other of them genuinely was nonsense cohesive. Above all they want munity to exercise diplomatic leadership free world alongside in competition with the United States. The ment of Lord Carr helping to formulate munity's attitude to t lah Khomeini's Iran, far from negligible.

If the Prime Minister before the Venice Council on June 12 a ceeds in pressing the ment of Lord Carr which she came wit of achieving at Lux will be an almost achievement of value Britain and to the Co. But there is a cox of two other big men. Agricultural will smash the existi any mechanism to s within a couple Greece's accession i be followed probably not to satisfy for the Community's back to the drawing!

So the-EEC is os of an earthquake. W not to be buried b rubble. The voice of pean Community s the British Govern in it has not bee to be satisfied for politics in the 198 only about the orgs a marker for sheep are above all about dershup. We must emerge from the muddy earth on top tier of the with the opportu tinue to exercise leadership.

John de Courcy

The author is *Man European Parliament* and *the British and servatives*.

## Bernard Levin

# Yet another shocker from Maryland

You may recall that I have reported here, more than once, on the activities of a dangerous lunatic, Professor Jack Colvard Jones by name and rank, who spends his time running about Maryland, USA, discovering things about mosquitoes that in my opinion would be much better undiscovered, and getting paid for doing so. I have summarized the contents of a number of papers he has written on the subject, such as "Nonheterosexual behaviour in mosquitoes" and "Are mosquitoes monogamous?" quoted a good deal of the remarkably disgusting stuff he turns out. The males made a series of rapid thrusts with their terminalia in the direction of the female's terminalia without actually clasping any structure of the female's and repeatedly called upon the authorities where he lives and works to get hold of him and lock him up.

My pleas have been ignored by the said authorities, and that is worse, every time I return to the subject he writes to me to express his pleasure and to ship me another consignment of papers and offprints concerning his work on the mosquito, and in particular on his favourite variety of the beast, the one called *Aedes aegypti*. I have the bundle of his research material before me, and in case there are readers of these words who did not see, or have forgotten, my earlier reports on the subject, and are therefore inclined to disbelieve me when I say that Professor Colvard ("You call me Jack, but I call you Aedes") Jones is a public menace to both man and mosquito, I am obliged to present a further selection of the evidence.

In order to demonstrate, quickly and inconspicuously, that we are here dealing with one who is dead to all shame, I begin with a brief excerpt from

one of his slighter studies of the subject: "Aedes males can be artificially forced to copulate with a maximum of about five females. However, when virgin males freely copulate with an excess of females for one hour... their seminal vesicles are usually completely depleted... and their accessory glands reduced in diameter..."

That is the kind of filth which Professor Colvard Jones is apparently eager to publish in periodicals readily available, as far as I have been able to discover, to readers of both sexes and all ages. You will hardly believe me when I tell you that I have accounts of his research beside which such material appears perfectly suitable for your wife and servants to read. Just listen to this, for instance: it is the very first sentence of one of his papers (read, I may say, to the Entomological Congress in Vienna, where they now no doubt think that all Americans are as crazy as Professor Colvard Jones):

While it has been known for many years that the external genitalia of male mosquitoes rotates 180° either to the right or left during the first day of adulthood, no explanation has been offered that could account for this occurrence.

Naturally, the Ardia of mosquito-persecutors has come up with an explanation, consisting of some mumbo-jumbo about the "vigorous peristaltic contractions of the hindgut"; it seems that a mosquito can't even have a stomach-ache in peace without some screwball putting on a white coat and laughing at the poor thing. But even that is nothing compared to a paper called "A Technique for Artificial Insemination of Aedes Mosquitoes" (Barney Jones has the effrontery to admit that this sado-porno-graphic rubbish was supported by a grant from the National Institute of Health, Bethesda, Maryland). If I were a taxpayer in Maryland I would have a question or two to ask of the authorities there, I must say.

To start with, the Man with

the Missing Tile hints that the search for such a technique has hitherto baffled the greatest scientific brains of the world (I think it much more likely that the brains in question were so revolted by the suggestion that they should investigate the matter that they indignantly refused to prostitute their scientific calling) and goes on to boast that he has solved it—may, that he has devised an apparatus which "allows one to place with great accuracy various substances into the reproductive system of the female mosquito". (When he says that his system allows one to carry out this revolting activity, he naturally means himself; there is no reason to suppose that there is another investigator, mad or sane, willing to stoop so low.) He then goes on to describe the method in detail, first warning anyone so debased as to wish to emulate him that "Unless the female is fully anaesthetized her terminalia generally moves about so much that her cerci cannot be grasped suitably" and following the details with the complacent boast that

"With practice, the bursa copulatrix of a single Aedes female can be injected with great accuracy within less than two minutes". I have heard of men who anaesthetize ladies who reject their advances; a number of them are in Parkhurst at this very moment. But it seems to me that what Professor Colvard Jones has discovered is not a heap of unnecessary information about mosquitoes but a series of extraordinarily recalcitrant sexual perversions, all of which he appears to practise. What else can he have discovered experimentally that the male's ability to copulate is prevented by damaging or removing his seventh abdominal segment? That "We have seen many free-flying males form dense temporarily stationary clusters or rings about the body of a restrained female (I must say that it does the creature great credit to be restrained in such circumstances)... and that "Unrestrained males are known to attempt to clasp a vibrating tuning fork, but do not attempt to copulate".

Well, do I exaggerate? Here is a man who spends his time trying to persuade mosquitoes to copulate with tuning forks, and harness to publish the news. He usually produces blue movies ("A cinematograph analysis was made...") of his activities, one of these being called "How Aedes males capture females"; in the advertisement for this degrading spectacle, I am happy to say, the swine has forgotten to include the name of the cinema at which it is running, which is just as well, for to judge by his summary of the plot, it would be raided by the police before they were ten minutes into the first showing.

Males generally fly with one prothoracic leg lifted in a snatching position. As a male approaches a female from the rear, he executes an outside barrel roll, and briefly appears to fly upside down underneath the female. As a consequence, the female literally flies into the male, and thus puts him in the best possible position for later orientation and copulation.

Now I give, *Pro Colvard Jones* and I either cease, which bring into s disrepute science, myself, take legal in the American c in case you doubt ti and indeed the urge action, I offer you plation his findings ng "one male was to copulate with 12 a 20-minute period. This individual establish good se for 10 to 20 minutes, of which he, of which he. When this male quently dissected seminal vesicles" en... I dare say they that, ladies and ge what we are up ag at any rate. Profes Jones cannot claim to have been warned. I stop, the same shi know about it is h knocking on hi summoning him t show cause why he be restrained, and moreover, with suff to ensure that he u none to get up n quickly, which let alone a tuning!

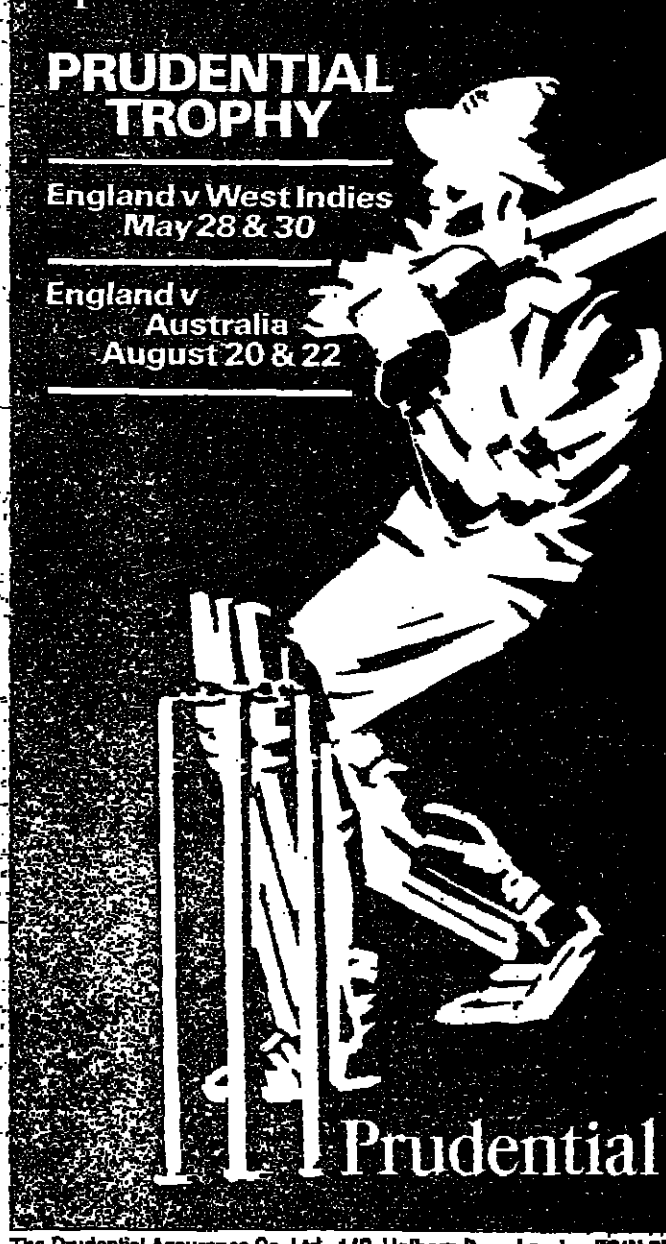
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## PRUDENTIAL TROPHY

England v West Indies  
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England v  
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August 20 & 22



## Milton Obote's long-awaited comeback

Dr Milton Obote, once (and future?) president of Uganda, will probably not need this or any other diary to remind him that today is the day he said he would return to his protest country. As the tally of ex-presidents has increased by one since he made his announcement, we must wait upon today's events.

Nobody will be waiting more keenly than Professor Semakula Kiwanuka, a senior adviser to the recently ousted President Godfrey Binaisa who is now under house arrest and guarded by Tanzanian troops at State House, Entebbe. The professor, who is 40, will be doing so from the temporary safety of a rented house in Cambridge, and it is think to him that I can disclose the immediate background of the coup.

He was one of the last to see Mr Binaisa as a free man and one of the first to learn of his intention to dismiss the army chief of staff, Brigadier David Oyite-Ojok, the move which directly caused his downfall. Professor Kiwanuka, who advised Mr Binaisa on the daunting task of reconstruction and rehabilitation, told me that in the week of the coup earlier this month he had breakfast with the President on the Monday and again on the Tuesday. On the Wednesday, both men left for Nairobi. Mr Binaisa for talks with President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya and the professor on his way to Britain to take his wife and five children back to Uganda. Ironically, he

had just decided it was comparatively safe enough to do so. On the Thursday, the President went home.

"I saw the President at his Nairobi hotel on the Wednesday night before I left for London, and I told him of my concern about the conduct of the army without trial in defiance of government wishes."

"The President said, 'I have reached the stage where I have to sack this man (the chief of staff)'. On a visit to Kampala, the President heard about an incident in Kampala in which the army killed six people and engaged in looting when they were supposed to be searching for arms in a joint operation with the police. The authorities knew nothing about this so-called operation, and that was the last straw for Binaisa," the professor said. On the Friday, the Brigadier was sacked.

But as we all know now, Mr Binaisa had bitten off more than he could chew and was deposed by pro-Obote elements in the army and the interim parliament, on the Saturday. Professor Kiwanuka is bitterly disappointed that President Julius Nyerere, whose Tanzanian army led the campaign to depose Idi Amin which ended just 13 months and now two coups ago, is apparently acquiescing in the present state of affairs.

The professor, who fled Uganda in 1976 and returned only last December after much reflection on the office of a post under Mr Binaisa, concedes that he was lucky to have left again when he did. "But I am going to find out what is going on and I shall campaign



In a world increasingly polluted by notices and signs, this must surely be one of the least necessary of them all. My attention was drawn to it by Mrs R. A. Foot of Newark, Nottinghamshire, whose husband took the picture.

for free and fair elections this year, under Commonwealth supervision if possible. I hope to go back and stand for parliament."

He added: "A lot of people have written lately that Uganda is unsalvageable. But what do you expect of a people who keep on having leaders imposed on them?" I cannot think of an answer to that.

I was in Uganda myself just a few weeks before the coup. Not surprisingly, I heard only one joke, which asked: how can you tell a Ugandan is drunk? Answer: he is the man driving in a straight line. Everybody else slaloms along the appallingly neglected roads with

their enormous potholes. The oddest thing I saw on the streets of Kampala was the driver's cab of a Soviet-made truck transporter, abandoned for more than a year in the middle of a narrow suburban road. I came across its trailer miles away the next day, on top of Mololo Hill which overlooks the desolated city. If anyone ever gets a firm grip on the reins of government in that tragic land of a country, he is going to have a lot of clearing up to do.

## Saddled...

Another "casualty" to add to the list, published in this column last week, of those em-

barrassed in one way or another by the continuing confusion over the Olympic Games is a small company called Catherston Associates of Brockenhurst, Hampshire.

The firm was specially set up by Anthony Lorison-Clarke and John Blizard to market T-shirts, belts, bangles, badges and the like in aid of the British Equestrian Olympic team. As luck would have it, the British Equestrian Federation was among the first sporting bodies in this country to join the boycott, in response to Mrs Margaret Thatcher's only partly successful appeal.

So now the two men, both lecturers at Southampton College of Higher Education, find themselves sitting on a mound of shirts and enamelled items worth more than £8,000. But Mr Lorison-Clarke, who also runs a stud farm and whose wife, Jeanie, is a world-class dressage rider, tells me that all is far from lost.

"We started marketing our things in February last year and we managed to sell about £30,000-worth in a year. Although the campaign was naturally pegged to the Olympic Games, these are really just the culmination of a four-year cycle of fund-raising which is also intended to help with training and sending teams to foreign competitions. It is not as if any money raised is going to be wasted or not spent in the cause of the sport," he said.

Nonetheless, Catherston Associates has no ambition to be left with shirts worth £5,000 and other items worth £3,000. They have been looking

at designs for an superimpose on the morit of a Union five horseshoes as coloured like the Ol

The overpric names of the t national competi wood, Rotterdam a bleau in August t replace the Olys and, if all goes w "correcting" the stock will stay th

## Knock-out

A Metropolitan Pol in community Pol has already emb as an annual event every sign of get hand—in the be sense.

The London chil a-side, football which has just be rounds has drawn pation of no less children, which mal petition three times any other football w, according I spokesman for Ne Yard.

This time there 500 teams of gis which ought to be of a record as well ment, sponsored by Bank, foundations on basis and is org supervised by local all over the capital only right, the final Wembley on October

Dan vat





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## R BUSH BOWS OUT

withdrawal of Mr George confining what had been out for some time: that Mr d Reagan is bound to be a public candidate in the can Presidential election, as secured this position because of the mistakes by Mr Bush at a critical in his campaign. Shortly the New Hampshire prim- February Mr Bush looked he more likely Republican ate. He had led the field Iowa caucuses just before he is younger than Mr 1, whose sixty-nine years is an electoral handicap; it did not have the same reputation as an extrem- seemed, therefore, better to appeal to those outside the Republican whom a Republican must if he is to win the ncy.

Mr Bush made two mis- New Hampshire, which near trivial to British eyes a reminder of how a ng candidate may be by even a small incident, sh tried to prevent the Republican candidates asking part in a public that had been billed as imply between him and gan. There can be little that the Reagan forces d in a little sharp prac- not of a kind to occasion urprise in a Presidential n. Mr Bush was made to vth somewhat boorish in o restrict public debate declared candidates and, im- agingly, slow to react ical thrust from his l opponent. Then he Hampshire during the days of the campaign, wounding sensibilities in all state for whom the of the first primaries ry four years is the great- vry in its life.

r of these episodes re- all seriously upon Mr pacity to be an overwhelm- t. But they contributed eal to his defeat in New re, and that defeat l the momentum of his t. Only if he could himself as the candidate eal to a wider public e hope to draw the an faithful away from

Mr Reagan. To be convincing Mr Bush had to keep on winning in the primaries, in which all registered Republican voters not just the party enthusiasts are able to vote. Success would have had a cumulative effect: so too did defeat.

The way was thus left clear for Mr Reagan, but it would be a mistake to assume that he has grasped the nomination merely by default. He has over the years established a strong hold over the affections of Republican loyalists. If party sentiment, as distinct from calculation, had determined the matter, he not President Ford would have been the Republican candidate in 1976. Mr Reagan is brilliant on television and radio, as might perhaps be expected of a former actor. He is an accomplished public speaker, who is at his most adept in encouraging the converted. His right-wing views, which previously earned him the reputation of an extremist, are now much nearer the mainstream of American popular sentiment as public opinion itself moves right.

So Mr Reagan, while benefiting from the errors of his most formidable opponent, has secured the nomination by zealous and skilful campaigning. But if he is to be the next President he now has to fight a rather different battle. Every challenger for the White House—sometimes, as in the case of President Carter this year and President Ford in 1976, this applies to the incumbent as well—has to conduct two distinct campaigns. One is to obtain the nomination of his party, the other is to win the election itself. They generally require rather different tactics, or at least an adjustment of tone. In 1976 Mr Carter showed great skill and determination in getting the Democratic nomination, but then seemed to run out of steam and ideas in the contest against Mr Ford—so that an overwhelming lead in the polls melted away to a very narrow margin.

The task before Mr Reagan now is rather more subtle than sometimes supposed. It is a popular error to imagine that he got his grip on the nomination simply by appealing to Republican diehards. If his attraction

were confined to them he would not now be ahead of Mr Carter in the opinion polls. Nor would he have won the support in some primaries of normally Democratic industrial workers and their families, who crossed over to vote for him in the Republican primary.

So Mr Reagan is not faced with the task of extending his appeal beyond his party base, as candidates often have to do at this stage. He has done that already. The adjustment that he has to make is to conduct his campaign at a level that will continue to arouse the enthusiasm of his more ardent supporters but will also enable him to withstand the more rigorous scrutiny to which he will now be subjected by the press and broadcasters, and the sustained assaults that the Democrats will now direct at him. It is an adjustment not from right to centre, but from the more simplistic to the more carefully reasoned. He will have to sound not so much like an attractive man who might possibly be President, but like a responsible man who expects to be President.

Part of his charm for many people has lain in his readiness to make the kind of forthright and indiscreet remark that many other politicians avoid. He has accompanied this with a tendency on occasion to make rash and absurd comments that any politician ought to avoid. Talk, whether hypothetical or not, about a possible blockade of Cuba as a counter to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is not reassuring from the man who may well be the next President. It is not encouraging to hear him dismiss the energy crisis with the assertion that the United States is "an energy-rich nation".

If he becomes President he will in all probability be more sensible and pragmatic than his more empty campaign flourishes might suggest. His record as Governor of California confirms this. But if he is to conduct the second part of his campaign for the White House as successfully as he has accomplished the first he will have to ensure that he does not provide verbal hostages to opponents and critics who will be ready to seize whatever he offers them.

## ING A BASE IN BUENOS AIRES

natural that Brazil and a should want to make of the recent visit to Aires by President. It was the first such Brazilian President for years, and it opened up possibilities for the future sis could be laid for co- both economic and Brazil and Argentina wo richest and most in- countries in South Traditionally they have ls, and that has stood in f their pooling their re- sult if they started work- r, they could transform of South America and rest of the world to e notice of it. Brazil, opulation of 120 million pid economic growth in ars, is already an im- resence on the world scene. Argentina, once "the United States of America", also has enor- mital though its growth stalled by its chronic mismanagement.

the four-day visit Figueirado and Presi- la signed a number of ts covering a wide subjects, among them operation, the linking dional electricity grids, olelectric projects and

scientific and technological co- operation. Certain trade barriers were removed. But there is bound to be scepticism about the possibility of overcoming differences so quickly, rooted as they are in the two countries' histories. Brazil, which took the initiative, is now an expanding industrial power which is going through a difficult period. Argentina is more defensive, having been well ahead of Brazil economically at the beginning of the century but having then watched with some resentment while Brazil proceeded to out- strip it.

It is significant that the meet- ing, and the attempt to overcome past differences, has come at a time when both countries have had their disagreements with the United States, whose influence, in South America as elsewhere, is in decline. Both countries have been resentful of pressure from Washington on human rights. Brazil in the early days of the Carter administration, Argentina more recently. Both countries have also been under pressure from the Americans over their nuclear energy programmes. Neither of them has signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, and they have both turned to West for help. Both have also been reluctant to help the United States by joining in an economic embargo on the Soviet Union over the invasion

of Afghanistan. So a meeting of this sort is bound to look like a joint statement that they intend to go their own way, and not only in matters of nuclear technology.

One of the main elements in the final declaration was a strong statement of democratic principles, committing both Governments to a pluralist system. If this was adhered to it would be a very constructive outcome of the Buenos Aires meeting, but more tangible evidence will be needed on this, too. The Argentine military Government has frequently spoken of returning the country to a democratic system, but it has always made it clear that this would be on its own terms, and very little progress has been made so far. In Brazil, there has been a genuine commitment to *abertura*, or gradual liberalization, but there, too, there are limits to the process and a determination to retain power in what the military see as the right hands.

The Buenos Aires summit, then, was full of possibilities—of cooperation between two complementary economies, and of an end to the grim realities of military dictatorship. It was also perfectly normal that the two countries of this size should want to develop a more mature relationship with the United States. It remains to be seen how far the promise is fulfilled.

ance middle- irstine Adam ad with interest David cle. "Fresh thoughts on our the maintenance (May 12). However, I to take him up on a patus. He rightly says y both parties contribute kdown of a marriage and " courts already virtu- conduct in considering vision." and yet it is in the vast majority of is treated as the guilty is given a life sentence maintenance. r where young children ed financial provisions made for them, but in a e women are demand- ation equal rights and op- life-long maintenance is nism and an encourage- solence. It only prolongs and antagonism that orce if the ex-partners ether through mainten- far better that both ake the opportunity to independently, say with of the capital acquired marriage, where the women has d for many years the relief system proposed could operate to allow over the first two years een suggests guidelines into account the second habitee's income in cas former wife's mainten- is patently unfair that o has a job and a house e have to contribute to t of another, possibly man, who has the luxury not to work or perhaps d good work with Mr Green whas

he suggests that settlements follow- ing divorce or separation have been tailored for the benefit of the better off. I feel that he failed to take account of a situation where, for example, the non-working wife of a well-paid man becomes bored with her wifely duties and can with unpleasantness drive her husband from his home in the confident ex- pectation that she will get a large personal income, a good amount of capital, and all the time in the world to do her own thing. Whereas the prospect of, say, a third of a policeman's or a teacher's salary doesn't encourage a woman to break free from the shackles of domesticity.

I think the time has come for a radical re-thinking of what most certainly is, the maintenance middle.

Yours faithfully,  
KIRSTINE ADAM,  
12 West Mill Road,  
Colinton,  
Edinburgh.  
May 16.

**The right to know**

From Mr P. B. Matthews

Sir, Your leader on British Steel v Granada Television (May 21) cannot be allowed to pass without comment.

You seem quite unaware that the Court of Appeal has gone out of its way, for the first time in English law, expressly to recognize in principle the existence of a journalist's immunity from disclosure of sources, and this is so notwithstanding the Court exercised a discretion to deny the immunity in the instant case.

However, that may be, you say that the "inherently result" of the present decision "will be that corrup- tion and secrecy will flourish..." But

the law does not protect third parties who attempt to conceal their corruption or incompetence from the press. The law does not protect them from giving false information to the media, and thus reducing the incidence of defamation would be a good thing.

Finally, may I say I agree that "Lord Denning this time is on the wrong side". He proposes unreasonably to withhold from some future plaintiffs (though not British Steel) the fundamental right of every litigant, that to know who has caused him the wrong of which he complains, which right was so clearly established by the House of Lords in *Norwich Pharmacal v Customs and Excise Commissioners* [1974] AC 133. It should not matter whether the wrongdoer breaches the plaintiff's confidence, defames his reputation, or attacks him with a bicycle chain: if anyone, journalist or not, is aware of the wrongdoer's identity, the plaintiff has a right to know.

Yours faithfully,  
PAUL MATTHEWS,  
109 Camden Road, NW1.  
May 21.

## Possible damage from aerosols

From Sir Ralph Verney

Sir, I was interested to read the report by your Science Editor on May 19 about the effect of fluorocarbons on the ozone layer and the likely incidence of skin cancer in humans as a result of the use of aerosols.

I have asked many scientists in this field over several years now what is likely to be the effect on plants and animals, and on the rates of biological production of a small percentage change in the incidence of ultra-violet radiation penetrating the ozone layer and reaching the earth's surface, and no one has been able to tell me, perhaps because in this context, that sort of research would stultify our anthropomorphic bias.

Wouldn't it be wise to pause and discontinue for a while with the labour-saving luxury of the aerosol while we conduct some basic research on the effects of hydrocarbons this side of the tropopause? There wasn't any life on this planet before the ozone layer was made, was it?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
RALPH VERNEY,  
Nature Conservancy Council,  
19-20 Belgrave Square, SW1.  
May 21.

From Mr M. A. A. Clyne

Sir, I was interested to read Pearce Wright's account (May 19) of the hazards posed to stratospheric ozone by fluorochlorocarbons (FCC) used in aerosol sprays and elsewhere. It is not surprising that the United States authorities, who have banned the use of FCC for aerosols, are trying to exert pressure on the United Kingdom and other European countries to impose a similar ban. The conclusions of the two scientific boards involved—the National Academy of Sciences in the United States and the Stratospheric Research Advisory Committee in the United Kingdom—were closely similar. They agreed that the ultimate predicted ozone depletion due to FCC would be in the range of 16-21 per cent, namely nearly a factor of two greater than that predicted in 1976, when the National Academy of Sciences and the United Kingdom Department of the Environment produced their first report on this problem.

As a member of the Stratospheric Research Advisory Committee (which reported to the Department of the Environment), I strongly support legislative action to limit non-essential use of FCCs, along the lines of the United States federal legislation. I would emphasize that the ban is not responsible for the earlier sections of Pollution Paper No 15 which presented only the views of the Department of the Environment and the Government. As I have indicated above, this ban, which these views reflect adequately, the concern felt by many members of the international scientific community.

Yours faithfully,  
M. A. A. CLYNE,  
Reader in Physical Chemistry,  
Queen Mary College,  
University of London,  
Hill Road, E1.  
May 21.

## London tower blocks

From the Editor of the RIBA Journal

Sir, I find it remarkable that in Sir Hamilton's little polemic against the tower blocks of the City (London Diary, May 22)—illustrated by the paintings of John Spencer-Churchill—he should wax so lyrically about the view from Waterloo Bridge in 1945. Certainly, St Paul's stood superbly, but what? A desert of rubble and debris—the aftermath of Herr Hitler's very own method of environmental improvement.

Far from providing a warning against tower blocks, Spencer-Churchill's pictures admirably point the other way. One only needs to go to Tower Bridge to see the environmental damage and the blocking of vistas that lower but more massive buildings can cause. Skyscrapers on the other hand provide a dramatic backdrop to buildings of the City. In Budapest, pest because censorship "bans the majority" of the country's "best authors" I do not know when Mr Theiner was last in a Budapest bookshop—or if he knows a certain amount of Hungarian as I do and is therefore in some position to judge—but visitors to that city can verify that there is a wide variety of literature available, both contemporary Hungarian and translated works.

Recent publications include works by the philosopher Agnes Huda, perhaps Hungary's most distinguished "dissident" who disagrees strongly enough with the current policies of her country to emigrate to Australia.

The excellence or otherwise of works of literature are always a matter of judgement, of course, but there is enough contemporary Hungarian literature now available in English translation to refute Mr Theiner's sweeping and arrogant generalization, as anyone who takes the trouble to look at recent issues

## Nuclear proliferation

From Brigadier Sir John Smyth, VC

Sir, Lord Carver of course made the all-important point in his letter to you, published today (May 16), that there is absolutely no possibility, and never has been, that our small British nuclear weapon should be used against the Russians in a war in which the United States were not engaged.

Whether Britain should have any nuclear weapons at all is quite a different matter and I personally am in agreement with the present Government that we should have them, for two reasons. It would prevent any blackmail from a small nation which possessed nuclear weapons which we didn't have and lessen our support for the United States which have sheltered the non-communist world for many years.

Later in his letter Lord Carver discusses the vexed question as to whether nuclear weapons should be abolished. He hedges on this, when he says that he thinks nuclear weapons should be reduced but certainly not abolished.

Nuclear war is abhorrent to the whole world and I include Russia. But it is not prevented by beseeched politicians signing bits of paper. Peace can only be ensured by being ready to defend it.

Yours faithfully,  
JACKIE SMYTH,  
807 Nelson House,  
Dolphin Square, SW1.  
May 16.

## Control over union secondary action

From Mr Alan Campbell, QC

Sir, An examination of the complex provisions of clause 16 of the Employment Bill reveals an intention to reflect the "first supplier/first customer" concept; to entrench the legality of all industrial action within this ambit; also to legalize the "repercussive" effect of such action against third parties.

If a union in dispute with A wishes to take secondary action against B in order to bring pressure to bear on A, it can lawfully instruct its members not to handle the goods of C at B premises. The fact that neither B, nor C, is in dispute with the union, and employs no members of the union in dispute with A, is not to the point. Furthermore, the instructions may be given lawfully without prior warning and at times even without the knowledge of those adversely affected. There is no restraint on "sympathetic" action, or a show of "solidarity", as such.

Although the union cannot instruct its members to prevent the delivery of goods from C to B, the practical effect of an instruction not to handle the goods of C at B premises will be to allow a bottleneck of goods to build up, with the result that B will refuse to take any further goods from C. In these circumstances C will have no legal redress as the action taken against B will be "direct" within the meaning of the new convoluted statutory definition.

Furthermore, as the object of the union in dispute with A would be to affect supplies of goods or services between B and A, it would be unusual for such industrial action to be taken unless it were "likely" to have that result. In this context the issue is not whether the action taken by the union in dispute, or

any other union by way of support, is likely to further the trade dispute; but whether it is likely to prevent or disrupt the supply of goods and services between A and B.

There are circumstances where the legality of secondary action could be curtailed. For example, where a union in dispute with a newspaper over recognition sent an ultimatum to would-be advertisers to "black" the newspaper or else be "blackened" by all newspapers. But it is all too apparent that any trade union official acting on sound legal advice (or "careful guidance" by the TUC) could avoid such pitfalls and achieve his ends by resort to other means; and do so lawfully.

According to the opinion of Viscount Radcliffe the question of putting a man out of business by resort to secondary action ought to be considered according to its substance; and that by its substance should be either licensed, controlled, or forbidden. Although it may be said that the provisions of clause 16 would control secondary action, the fact of the matter is that the measure of licence proposed is very wide, and that while the licence could well be of little practical consequence.

It would appear that this assessment of the situation is shared by the TUC which (according to *The Times*, May 21, page 7, col 6) "thinks there will be reasons to take full opportunities for unions to take sympathetic, or blacking action designed to increase pressure on an employer, his customers and suppliers"; and proposes to provide such "careful guidance" as is appropriate.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
ALAN CAMPBELL,  
1 Harcourt Buildings,  
Temple, ECA.  
May 21.

## Civil Service cuts

From Mr Ray Hurst

Sir, The Prime Minister's announcement of further cuts in the Civil Service is bad news for school-leavers. These cuts, along with those being effected in local government and other public services, can only aggravate what is already a youth unemployment situation which has now reached crisis proportions in some parts of the country.

A large proportion of the cuts in public services are being achieved "without significant compulsory redundancies"—in other words through the now well practised method of "natural wastage". This policy inevitably results in total bans on or savage reductions in recruitment and this has more adverse effects on young people than on any other age group. Also, because "natural wastage" means few redundancies the reaction of some trade unions is complacent.

School-leavers do not have protection of trade unions but it is they who will bear the main burden of this policy. This will particularly apply to those residing in the hardest hit parts of the country. Over 60 per cent of the total notified vacancies for young people at Careers Offices are in London and the South-east. One wonders whether the Government is in danger of assuming that this "souph of the fine" vacuum cleaner policy is the position affecting young people nationally, which it unfortunately does not.

Yours faithfully,  
RAY HURST,  
Honorary Secretary,  
The Institute of Careers Officers,  
St. James's Square,  
Middlebrough,  
Cleveland.  
May 16.

## Life under communism

From Miss Ursula McClean

Sir, Anyone who was lucky enough to hear some of the works of the six distinguished Hungarian poets (ranging in outlook from convinced communist to devout Catholic) who visited Britain in March will, I am sure, agree with me in disputing George Theiner's statement (May 16) that "you will not find much worth reading in a number of fields—Britain is still one of the richer countries of the world—though I do not think the literary is one of them. But it might be worth considering one or two of the advantages which in my view (after seven years' residence and frequent visits) Budapest enjoys. The lack of mugging is one of them as Catholic poet János Pilinszky would no doubt agree, since he was attacked and robbed of £400 in London during his visit with the other poets in March. Full employment—a United Nations declared human right which our society keeps rather quiet about—is another. And so might I suggest, is the fact that Hungary, the ally of the Soviet Union, has not been pressurized into having nuclear missiles on her soil, as have been the West European allies of the United States.

Yours faithfully,  
URSULA MCCLEAN,  
32 Cornwall Gardens, SW7.  
May 15.

## Averting a crash

From Mr D. H. Tew

Sir, I was saddened and disturbed to read your report (May 6) on the difficulties that Locomotion Enterprises Ltd. had encountered in their work on the restoration of HMS Warrior. Saddened, because I believe that the work this firm has done, particularly in constructing working replicas of historic railway locomotives, has provided a unique insight into technological history that a study of literary sources alone could not provide. The expertise that this firm has now built up can nowhere else be matched and it would be a tragedy if it were to collapse, while the loss of employment in an area of high unemployment would be a human tragedy.

But I am disturbed at contemplating how a firm like this could have received such a firm impression that a contract existed as to carry out £28,000 worth of work, and to be told that no contract existed, so the £28,000 could not be paid. The society of which I have the honour

to be President commissioned a small piece of work from Locomotion Enterprises Ltd., costing a few hundred pounds. The agreement could probably be described as of the "arm's length" type, but the firm did the work, so the society felt honour bound to pay the bill.

The society is a charitable organization but has encountered no difficulty in employing this hitherto profit-making firm or any other such firm it has dealt with. It would be interesting to know just what impediment Vice-Admiral Sir Patrick Bayly has found. I profoundly hope that, whatever it is, it can be removed and that Locomotion Enterprises can be paid for the work they have done on HMS Warrior, so preserving this unusual and valuable firm for the North-east and for all who cherish their ideals.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID H. TEW,  
President,  
The Newcomen Society,  
The Science Museum,  
Exhibition Road, SW7.  
May 13.

## Disputed view of Saudi Arabia

From Mr H. St John Basil Armitage

Sir, Mr Timothy Sisley's series of articles on Saudi Arabia (May 15 to 23) fall far short of the responsible balanced nature of reporting expected of *The Times*.

In his letter (May 22) his Majesty's Ambassador to Saudi Arabia commented on one of Mr Sisley's most damaging allegations, the maligning of Prince Naif, the Minister of the Interior, and his deputy, Mr al-Jawfi. But it is not only their role which Mr Sisley misconstrued in such misleading fashion.

The problems and frustrations facing both nationals and foreigners in Saudi Arabia are not which they are conditions under which they are endured have been proved beyond recognition in recent years. Mr Sisley's claim (May 22) that foreigners "are under the constant pressure of anxiety for their safety" further maligns the host and traduces the guest to the detriment of their mutual interests.

The series purports to examine certain aspects of the situation in Saudi Arabia but, with the exception of the article on foreign relations (May 20) for the most part merely repeats hackneyed Western news in which firm presentation of fiction is more clearly and readily identified with the preconception of decay, decadence and dissent with fact.

We know the nature and extent of Saudi Arabian problems and practices, the series contributes only to Western misunderstanding and in consequence Saudi Arabian concern that the West should so misrepresent them to the world.

Yours faithfully,  
H. ST JOHN ARMITAGE,  
The Old Vicarage,  
East Horrington,  
Near Wrexham,  
Somersex.

## From Mr Richard Ellis

Sir, The series of articles by Timothy Sisley and your headline of May 22 that "Saudis show a growing hostility and harshness to foreigners in their country" are misleading to a degree which calls for comment in our travels.

I have worked for some time in a government ministry in Saudi Arabia and am the only Westerner in my department. I can assure you that courtesy is not confined to the desert and I have not experienced "personal unpleasantness" from Saudis, young or old.

In my official duties or when shopping or travelling with my wife we have been treated by the Saudis with courtesy, helpfulness and good humour, attributes often lacking elsewhere in our travels.

We return to the Kingdom tomorrow without the repudiation which might be expected from reading Mr Sisley's ill-informed reporting on the attitudes of the people of Saudi Arabia.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
RICHARD ELLIS,  
16 Fisher Close,  
Hythe,  
Kent.  
May 22.

## Arab view of London

From Mr R. Dellagiacoma

Sir, I do not quite follow the argument of Sir Patrick Macory's letter (May 22) about the Arabs having to put their house in order because "rightly or wrongly" we in Britain are under the impression that their behaviour is in some way a disgrace on the four counts he lists.

If what we believe and feel about them is right, the argument runs smoothly enough. But if we are under a wrong impression, it is we who have to put our house in order in these four respects, not they!

Yours faithfully,  
RAPHAEL DELLAGIACOMA,  
1 Cofon Road,  
West Heath,  
Birmingham.  
May 22.

## Children's book awards

From Mr David Gadsby

Sir, The Arts Council should think again (Brian Alderson's article on children's books, May 7). Children's book publishers were delighted to learn that one of the first national book awards should be for children's literature. But Brian Alderson is right: if the Arts Council want to travel into the territory of children's literature, they urgently need to look at the map before hand.

We are far from happy at the way in which this year's selection of prizes took place, and we look forward to a much more considered approach next time.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID GADSBY, Chairman,  
Executive Committee, Children's Book Group,  
Publishers' Association,  
85 Bedford Row, WC1.  
May 21.

## Such a tasty dish

From Mrs Brigid Grafton Green

Sir, May I take your interesting correspondence on peas potage in another direction? Perhaps we go far too far back to the time written of the Middle Ages. I feel pretty sure, however, that peas potage was already old when the fourteenth-century rhyme began—and not merely nine days old, either.

The Roman cookery writer Apicius (time of Tiberius) has nine recipes for peas or dishes with peas. One bears enough resemblance to peas potage cold to suggest it may be the ancestor of later peas potages. It contains dried peas, boiled, allowed to cool, left cold and stirred from time to time, then pounded with onion, hard-boiled egg, vinegar, oil, honey and garum (Roman liquid equivalent to salt).

A hundred members of my local archaeological society celebrated last Christmas with a full-dress (toga or tunic, according to sex) banquet at which 20 dishes from Apicius were served seriatim by modern slaves. They signified a noble appreciation of peas potage (which appeared as *Pisa Trita* on the menu) by demolishing it with gusto.

Yours faithfully,  
BRIGID GRAFTON GREEN,  
83 Temple Fortune Lane, NW11.



# INTERNAL MEMORANDUM

To: THE FINANCIAL DIRECTOR  
From: HEAD OF ACCOUNTS  
Re: EXPENSE ACCOUNTING

I would like to bring to your attention the situation in the Accounts Department regarding Expense Accounting.

Frankly, the job is getting on top of us. The administrative time and effort involved in handling IOU's, cash advances, travellers cheques, foreign currencies, bills and petty cash vouchers would be better spent on more profitable business.

I have recently investigated the possibilities of company charge cards and would strongly recommend adopting a Company Barclaycard to each member of staff who regularly submits expense claims.

Not only would this greatly reduce paperwork, it would provide stricter control over who spends money, where, when and why.

Could you please ask your secretary to ring me so that we can fix an appointment to discuss this in more detail.

Incidentally, could you also ask her not to hang up if I don't answer immediately, as it takes me some time to find my telephone.

Over 10,000 companies already use Company Barclaycard system.  
To find out why, post this coupon to:  
Company Barclaycard, Department  
Barclaycard Centre, Northampton NN1 1S  
Or phone Northampton (0604) 21100 ext.

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Position \_\_\_\_\_  
Company \_\_\_\_\_  
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VISA

4929 690 987 662

Company Barclaycard







### Capitalization and week's change

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THE TIMES  
BUSINESS NEWSAtlas Copco  
compressed air systems.  
A force made to  
serve you.  
Atlas Copco Air Systems Technology  
for Governments to Come.Institute predicts average  
inflation rate of 15 pc next  
year with present policiesBy David Blake  
Economics Editor  
The Government's economic  
policies will have little success  
in bringing down the rate of  
inflation over the next two  
years, according to the National  
Institute of Economic and  
Social Research.Instead, they are likely to  
lead to a severe squeeze on  
industry, leading to falling  
investment which is likely to  
harm the prospects for growth  
for some years.The institute forecasts two  
million unemployed at the end  
of 1981, with the total still  
rising. Inflation averaging 15  
per cent next year after 17 per  
cent in 1980, and a company  
sector deficit of £10,000m this  
year and even more in 1981 for  
the non-financial sector.Notably more gloomy than its  
previous assessments of the  
likely pattern of output over  
the next two years, the insti-  
tute's forecast remains more  
optimistic than most other fore-  
casters, including the Treasury  
which predicts a 2½ per cent  
drop.The institute's predictions,  
contained in the latest issue of  
its quarterly Review, out today,  
are that output will fall by just  
over 1 per cent this year and  
then a recession will continue  
well into 1981.At the heart of the institute's  
rejection of the current govern-  
ment policy is the belief that it  
will fail to moderate pay settle-  
ments. The institute has long  
been the leading advocate of  
incomes policy and recent  
developments have reinforced  
it in this view.It believes that wage rises  
will continue at a high rate  
through the next year round,  
with average earnings in the  
fourth quarter of 1981 standing  
18½ per cent above their levelin the fourth quarter of this  
year.  
Such an increase would be  
well above the level which the  
Government thinks acceptable.  
It represents only a one per-  
centage point drop on the  
likely level during the current  
pay round.The impact of these high pay  
rises on the corporate sector is  
expected to be worse than dur-  
ing the severe recession of  
1974/5, when there were num-  
erous bankruptcies and unem-  
ployment rose sharply.Gross trading profits of the  
non-oil company sector are  
expected to fall to £1,200m at  
1975 prices, compared to  
£8,750m in 1975, which was the  
most serious year.The institute argues that  
increases in profit margins are  
needed to restore investment  
as well as cuts in money wage  
increases to set down inflation,  
but at present the short-run  
paths of such economic indi-  
cators as output are pointing  
away from the direction  
needed in the longer run. Even  
inflation will take a long time  
to come down, requiring  
several years before it reaches  
single figures.It rejects what it calls the  
"comfortable" view that the  
economy will somehow or other  
return to a natural equilibrium  
under present policies. Instead,  
it argues that future prospects  
for output are being hurt by  
reduced investment and it  
gives warning of the risk of a  
slide from recession into  
depression.The institute also rejects the  
suggestion by Professor John  
May that the Government should  
administer a short sharp shock  
to the economy, perhaps by not  
allowing money supply to grow  
at all.

Such a policy is unlikely to

change attitudes, the institute  
concludes, pointing out that  
rough government monetary  
statements a year ago have not  
held down wages."A year ago we expressed  
our scepticism about any direct  
link between money supply  
targets and wage settlements  
and events so far have justified  
that scepticism," the institute  
says. It adds that the warning  
that trying to administer a  
shock to the system could pro-  
duce a financial collapse and  
a collapse of output.Although the institute does  
not expect the monetary  
targets to have much effect on  
reducing inflation, which is ex-  
pected to be at 14 per cent  
even at the end of 1981, it  
thinks that the Government  
will be able to keep the money  
supply under fairly tight  
control.During the current financial  
year it is expected to grow by  
9 per cent and next financial  
year it is expected to expand  
by 8 per cent.Both figures are consistent  
with the Government's medium  
term financial plan. But bor-  
rowing is expected to rise  
highly next year to £1,800m  
from £790m this year.The institute expects real  
earnings to continue to rise in  
spite of mounting unemploy-  
ment and it forecasts a contin-  
uing deficit on our balance of  
payments. It has revised up-  
wards its estimate of the likely  
deficit this year from £1,600m  
in its February review to  
£2,500m in the latest issue.A warning that the chances  
of success for the Government's  
policy have narrowed comes in  
the latest issue of the *American  
Bank Review*. This says that  
continuing high inflation and  
pay settlements are putting  
the Government's long term  
strategy at risk.

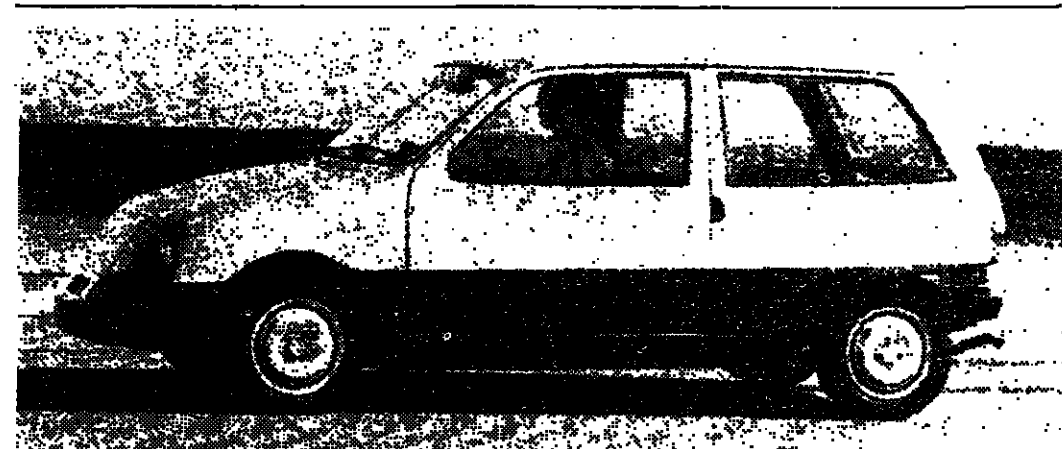
Summary of National Institute of Economic and Social Research forecast

	Real gdp (per cent change, 1975 prices)	Real personal income (per cent change, 1975 prices)	Unemployment (fourth quarter million)	Money supply (per cent change in sterling £3, trillion)	Consumer credit (per cent change, 1975 prices)	Current account balance (£000 million)	Public sector borrowing (£000 million)
1978	3.0	6.6	1.28	11.4	8.6	0.9	9.3
1979	1.7	6.0	1.23	10	12.0	-2.4	9.1
1980	-1.1	2.1	1.60	9	17.2	-2.6	7.9
1981	0.6	1.2	1.96	8	14.9	-1.3	8.0

(a) Great Britain, wholly unemployed, excluding school-leavers.

Kaiser may  
expand  
aluminium  
smelterBy Edward Townsend  
Kaiser Aluminium of  
America remains interested in  
expanding the Anglesey  
aluminium smelter, which it  
operates in the United King-  
dom, in a deal reached with  
the British power authorities  
over the cost of power supplies.  
Discussions on the cost of  
electricity for additional  
capacity at Anglesey ended at  
the beginning of last year with  
the British power authorities  
unable to agree to Kaiser's  
request for energy supplies at  
reduced cost.Mr Jesse Erickson, a Kaiser  
vice-president, said in London  
that the talks were "in  
recess". However, the corpora-  
tion is still interested in  
expanding the Anglesey plant  
and a smelter at Voerde in  
West Germany, "given the  
right economics".The Anglesey smelter pro-  
duces metal at the rate of  
12,000 tons a year. Its rated  
capacity of 100,000 tons.  
It was one of Kaiser's better  
smelters, Mr Erickson said, and  
was providing a very satisfac-  
tory return.Investment in Britain's three  
big aluminium smelters, built  
in the 1960s, was attracted by  
the provision of contracts for  
cheap power, the details of  
which have never been re-  
vealed. The Government now  
fears that a repetition of such  
deals could trigger claims from  
other energy intensive indus-  
tries.The most likely places for  
new aluminium smelting capa-  
city to cope with demand over  
the next decade are those  
which can supply relatively  
cheap energy.Kaiser will be increasing its  
metal supply as the result of  
expansion of smelters in which  
it has interests at Bahrain and  
Queensland, Australia. But it  
is keen to boost output in Eu-  
rope because the smelters are  
close to centres of demand for  
the metal and have access to  
skilled labour.Mr Erickson forecast that  
with a recession in the United  
States, aluminium shipments  
would fall by about 5 per cent  
this year, although on a world  
basis, shipments would grow by  
2 to 3 per cent.Ministers aim to boost  
Scandinavian trade

By John Huxley

British, Norwegian and  
Swedish trade ministers have  
completed a week of talks  
aimed at expanding business  
and economic cooperation be-  
tween the United Kingdom and  
Scandinavia. Norway and  
Sweden are regarded as key  
European Free Trade Associa-  
tion (Efta) markets and last  
year generated trade worth  
more than £6,000m.During a six-day visit Mr  
Reginald Eyre, Under Secretary  
of State for Trade, held discus-  
sions with his opposite numbers  
in Norway and Sweden.In Oslo he attended a seminar  
arranged by the British Consul-  
tant Bureau and addressed a  
joint session of the British  
Business Forum and the Anglo  
Norwegian Society.His three day schedule in  
Sweden ended with a visit to  
the Saab-Scania plant at Soder-  
tefte.British exports to Norway  
rose from £650m in 1978 to  
£769m last year. At the same  
time United Kingdom imports  
from Norway fell slightly from  
£1,445m to £1,327m.About two-thirds of this was  
accounted for by oil and gas  
taken mostly from the Ekofisk  
and Frigg fields. The rest are  
the more traditional products—  
iron and steel, paper and board  
and fish.Britain has been Norway's  
largest export market since  
1975, and her third largest  
supplier. Norway ranks 13th  
among United Kingdom export  
markets. Principal exports arepetroleum products, some of  
which are reexports, machinery,  
transport and clothing.  
Mr Eyre said trade links  
with Norway and Sweden were  
traditionally strong and he was  
optimistic that they could be  
developed further.Although Norway decided to  
remain outside the European  
Community, trade ministers  
believe there are several areas  
where cooperation may still be  
encouraged, especially in North  
Sea operations.Britain has been anxious to  
win a greater share of work  
from the Norwegian sector, and  
especially from the Statfjord  
Field which straddles the  
median line.There is still a possibility of  
cooperation in setting up a gas-  
gathering pipeline, although  
increasingly it looks as though  
Britain will feel able to act  
alone.At the same time, Norway  
is stepping up efforts to  
increase sales in the United  
Kingdom. Its exports council in  
London has recently been  
strengthened by the recruit-  
ment of a British market  
research consultant.Industrialists are more con-  
fident that the high wage costs,  
which have reduced the com-  
petitiveness of Norwegian  
goods, are now under closer  
control.Norway is particularly  
anxious to expand its non-fuel  
exports, a move reflecting  
efforts made to stimulate  
manufacturers of high techno-  
logy products.Minister is  
unlikely to  
visit Immos  
in AmericaBy Kenneth Owen  
Technology EditorSir Keith Joseph, Secretary  
of State for Industry, has ap-  
parently declined the invita-  
tion by Immos, the National  
Enterprise Board's semi-  
conductor subsidiary, to visit  
the company's development  
and production facilities at  
Colorado Springs during his  
visit to the United States this  
week.But his programme includes  
talks with the top management  
of at least two of Immos's com-  
petitors, Motorola and Intel.  
Having been fully briefed in  
London on the case for sup-  
porting Immos—which at pre-  
sent means approving the  
company's second £25m  
tranche of NEB investment—  
Sir Keith will presumably be  
hearing the opposing view  
from the established micro-  
electronics leaders in northern  
California's Silicon Valley.According to the Department  
of Industry, the purpose of Sir  
Keith's American visit is "to  
encourage United States indus-  
trial investment in the United  
Kingdom and to visit high-tech-  
nology companies". A spokes-  
man for the Department said  
yesterday that no change to the  
Secretary of State's pro-  
gramme had been made to en-  
able a visit to Immos to be in-  
cluded.The programme began yester-  
day with the first day of a  
two-day visit to Cupertino, Cal-  
ifornia, where Sir Keith was  
due to speak to the  
Mid-America Committee  
and meet chairmen of Chicago-  
based companies.Tomorrow he is due to arrive  
in San Francisco, the gateway  
to the Santa Clara County con-  
centrated area of microelectronics  
companies that has become  
known as Silicon Valley. He  
will be briefed by experts from  
SRI International (formerly  
Stanford Research Institute) on  
new developments in microelec-  
tronics and biotechnology.On Thursday he will visit  
Apple Computer, Hewlett-Pack-  
ard and Motorola, and will  
meet top management from  
other companies including In-  
tel. He will give an address to  
the Electronics Association of  
California on the merits of in-  
vesting in Britain, coinciding  
with a Department of Industry  
"Invest in Britain" seminar.From California Sir Keith  
will fly to Washington, DC,  
where he will speak at a seminar  
organized by the Centre for  
Strategic and International  
Studies. He will also have dis-  
cussions with financiers in  
Washington and in New York.On June 3 he begins a three-  
day visit to Mexico City for in-  
formal general discussions with  
Señor José Andrés de Oleiza,  
the Mexican Minister of National  
Resources and Industrial  
Development, and other minis-  
ters arriving back in London  
on Friday, June 6.The case for Immos which the  
company and the National  
Enterprise Board put to Sir  
Keith some five months ago (in  
seeking approval for the second  
£25m investment) was repeated  
last week in a presentation to  
MPs by Dr Richard Perritz,  
managing director of Immos.In essence Dr Perritz was  
arguing that the time was right  
because a new step in techno-  
logy, what he termed a VLSI  
—is involved, giving new com-  
panies a chance to move into  
the industry.The market for metal-oxide-  
silicon (MOS) semiconductor  
products is expected to exceed  
£3,000m a year in 1984. This  
demand will mainly be for a  
small number of standard  
microchips which will be  
made in very large volumes.In particular, Immos will in-  
troduce two memory micro-  
circuits which are known respec-  
tively as a 16K static RAM  
(a random-access memory cir-  
cuit with over 16,000 memory  
elements) and a 64K dynamic  
RAM (another type of random-  
access memory with over  
64,000 elements). The market  
for the latter circuit is ex-  
pected to be worth £500m a  
year in 1984.Government responds to call for  
tougher curbs on union powerBy Patricia Tisdall  
Management CorrespondentThe Government has re-  
sponded to pressure for tougher  
measures to curb strikes by  
starting immediate talks about  
further industrial relations  
legislation even before its  
present Employment Bill  
reaches the statute books.Critics of the Bill have been  
aggressively surprised by the  
speed with which discussions,  
which are a preliminary to the  
Green Paper reviewing trade  
union immunities, have been  
launched. Further legislation  
has been promised if, in the  
Government's view, this review  
shows it to be necessary.Employers' views are being  
sought for inclusion in the  
Green Paper, which is expected  
to be published in the late  
autumn. In what promises to  
be one of the most comprehen-  
sive government consultation  
exercises undertaken, moderate  
and extremist employer repre-  
sentatives are being invited to  
submit opinions.A delegation from the Insti-  
tute of Directors, whose direc-  
tor general, Mr Walter Gold-  
smith, has been one of the  
most outspoken advocates for  
stronger measures, met MrThe Association of British  
Chambers of Commerce, which  
also wants a number of changes,  
is expected to put its views to  
Mr Prior shortly. The Confed-  
eration of British Industry,  
which is the umbrella organi-  
zation for industrialists repre-  
sents employers who are doubt-  
ful about the advisability of  
even the present measures asMr Walter Goldsmith: out-  
spoken advocate of stronger  
measures.well as those who want more  
legislation, is expected to be  
one of the last to give a con-  
sidered opinion.Discussions will centre on the  
question of what if any im-  
munities from legal liability  
should be given to unions. At  
present, although individuals  
may be prosecuted, unions as  
an entity are immune from  
legal proceedings for any  
action, whether or not it is in  
furtherance of a trade dispute.In a paper circulated to mem-  
bers, the Institute of Directors  
is proposing that unions as a  
whole should be regarded as  
having a corporate personality  
for the purpose of establishing  
their legal liabilities. It further  
suggests that unions should  
then only have immunity for  
their actions if these are under-  
taken in contemplation of fur-therance of a trade dispute and  
secondly, that unions should be  
liable for the industrial activi-  
ties of their officials.This would remove the pro-  
tection given to union funds  
which followed the 1901 Staff  
Vale case and, as the Institute  
points out, "invoke memories  
of bitter industrial  
struggles". Other disadvantages  
are that such a move would  
have little effect on the many  
unofficial strikes.The Institute is strongly in  
favour of secret ballots, suggest-  
ing that these are perhaps the  
most acceptable way of regulat-  
ing the activities of people  
involved in industrial disputes.  
Mr Goldsmith believes that  
closed shop agreements should  
be tested by ballot at regular  
intervals and has proposed that  
these should be held every five  
years.Employers' organizations,  
such as the Engineering  
Employers' Federation, which  
are involved in day-to-day  
negotiations with trade unions,  
are fearful that such measures  
would worsen rather than  
improve industrial relations.In a letter to *The Times* last  
month, Mr Anthony Frodsham,  
the EEF's director-general, said  
initial investigations suggested  
that there were "considerable  
 dangers " in introducing secret  
ballots for strike action without  
proper study of its likely  
effects. Employers who are used  
to dealing with unions are  
worried that such measures  
may encourage splinter groups  
and weaken union negotiators'  
abilities to make and enforce  
agreements.

This prototype of a new mid-sized family car being developed by British Leyland can run at 100 miles per gallon. The car, codenamed ECV2, gives 100 mpg at 30 mph, 60 mpg at 60 mph, and should be able to return 70 mpg even in town driving. The ECV2 could be in production by 1987-1988 if BL can find the cash to build it.

Steel union advocates  
Hunterston disposalBy Peter Hill  
Industrial EditorDisposal of the £60m iron ore  
direct reduction plants at Hun-  
terston in Scotland and leasing  
of parts of the adjoining British  
Steel Corporation berth and  
stores will be advocated by the  
Iron and Steel Trades Confed-  
eration in a recovery plan to  
be published next month.The direct reduction plants  
are an embarrassing testament  
to the corporation's policy of  
cutting production capacity to  
15 million tonnes and making  
thousands redundant.The Government is already  
committed to introduce legis-  
lation to effect the reconstruc-  
tion in the next session of  
Parliament.The corporation, in its  
accounts for the last financial  
year to be published this  
summer, will reveal the extent  
of the revaluation of its assets  
undertaken to reflect the re-  
duced capacity to which it is  
now committed.This is likely to require a  
writing down of the net book  
value of its assets by more than  
£1,250m.The confederation is also  
urging State support compatible  
with that available to EEC com-  
petitors and is calling for a  
large investment in continuous  
casting for steelmaking to  
improve efficiency, economies  
of production and upgrading  
quality.towards the eventual develop-  
ment of a further greenfield  
steelworks on the Ayrshire  
coast.But those plans have long  
been abandoned and the ter-  
minal now provides facilities  
for the BSC steelmaking  
complex at Ravenscraig.The confederation's alterna-  
tive strategy will emphasize  
reconstruction of the corpora-  
tion's balance sheet in contrast  
to the corporation's policy of  
cutting production capacity to  
15 million tonnes and making  
thousands redundant.The Government is already  
committed to introduce legis-  
lation to effect the reconstruc-  
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urging State support compatible  
with that available to EEC com-  
petitors and is calling for a  
large investment in continuous  
casting for steelmaking to  
improve efficiency, economies  
of production and upgrading  
quality.Inquiry on  
pricing by  
oil groups

By Our Commercial Editor

The Office of Fair Trading is  
investigating complaints from  
independent petrol retailers  
about the alleged pricing  
policies of some large oil com-  
panies.Some oil companies, it is  
alleged have operated a pre-  
datory pricing policy by keep-  
ing prices in their own outlets  
artificially low, forcing indepen-  
dents to sell at what for them  
are uneconomic prices.It is alleged there have been  
some refusals to supply certain  
independent outlets. But it is  
understood that insufficient  
evidence has emerged to justify  
an investigation by the Mono-  
polies and Mergers Commission.If the Office of Fair Trading  
finds evidence of these prac-  
tices, which are claimed to be  
forcing small petrol stations  
out of business, it will consider  
an investigation of at least one  
of the oil companies, using the  
Director General of Fair Trad-  
ing's new powers under the  
Competition Act.Anxiety is growing among  
some of the smaller outlets tied  
to oil companies over changes  
from the licensing to the licens-  
ing of outlets.Saudi benchmark: Opec oil  
ministers are likely to use a  
benchmark of at least \$30 a  
barrel for Saudi crude if they  
decide to unify oil prices at a  
meeting in Algiers on June 9.Board remains hopeful of restraining growth in bank reserves  
Interest rate control still eludes the FedAmerican interest rates have been so  
volatile recently that one might conclude  
the Federal Reserve Board had lost control.  
The Fed changed its technique for  
managing the money supply last October  
from a system based largely on the control  
from a system of interest rates to a system which involved  
the growth of bank reserves. It made it  
clear from the start that one consequence  
of the change might be more volatile  
interest rates.The rate changes of recent months have  
reflected not so much changes in Fed  
policies, but a sharp change in the  
economy's overall fortunes.The Fed's efforts to restrain credit  
growth were partly frustrated by the  
dramatic effect that the big oil price  
increases had on inflation expectations. In  
January and February the fears of inflation  
getting beyond control prompted big con-  
sumer credit demands, as people sought  
by any means to buy goods before the next  
round of price rises. To counter this in  
mid-February the Fed moved to tighten  
credit conditions.The results were spectacular. Increased  
loan demand and reduced money avail-  
ability meant an explosion in interest  
rates. Treasury Bill rates rose between

mid-February and mid-March, from 13½

per cent to 15½ per cent.  
To curb consumer demand for credit,  
on March 14 the Fed imposed restrictions  
the main effect of which was to make it  
less profitable for lenders to issue new  
credit.Now two new forces clashed. The  
Fed's tighter money policies of last Octo-  
ber were starting to dampen overall  
economic activity and the new measures  
were cutting consumer credit availability.  
The result was a sharp fall in loan  
demand.The interest rate trend moved into  
reverse, with rates falling rapidly, and  
by last Friday the Treasury Bill rate was  
7½ per cent. So meagre had consumer  
credit demand become, because of the  
unwillingness of lenders to lend in an  
atmosphere of mounting fears of unem-  
ployment and declines in real income  
that the Fed's restrictions on demand  
were irrelevant. What good are traffic  
lights when no-one is driving any more?The Fed started easing the March 14  
restrictions on May 5 and it took another  
step in this direction last Thursday night.  
The remaining restrictions will probably  
be removed soon.

The March 14 measures were however

merely a distraction from the Fed's prime  
purpose of restraining the growth of bank  
reserves. The Fed has set itself a target  
and is not to be distracted by volatile  
interest rates.The reason it has not moved faster to  
remove the March 14 restrictions is that its  
leaders are concerned about giving the  
impression of changing policy. A gradual  
phasing out of the restrictions, they hope,  
will convince people that they remain firm  
to their prime objective of slowing money  
supply growth to secure, over time, lower  
inflation levels.The key to Fed-watching these days is  
not interest rates but the money stock  
data in association with the Fed's targets.  
So far money growth has been well below  
target levels and only when it rises, for a  
time above these targets can one conclude  
that the Fed has moved to an easier course.The key numbers for Fed watchers  
remain those targets for growth for the  
year to the final quarter of 1980 announ-  
ced on February 19 by the Fed chairman  
and which call for ranges of between 3½  
and 6 per cent for M1A, between 4 and 6½  
per cent for M1B, between 6 and 9 per  
cent for M2 and between 6½ and 9½  
per cent for M3.

Frank Vogl



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Shifting boundaries in the City

Recent developments amongst the merchant banks, and the abortive approach by Merrill Lynch to Hill Samuel, have again focused attention on the future of the City's institutions.

Not that there have been many signs of change amongst the investing institutions—the insurance companies and pension funds themselves. But amongst the institutions which serve the needs of this first tier of the financial structure, much is in a state of flux.

Of course none of this is new. Merchant banking is a business in a constant state of redefinition. Stockbrokers and jobbers have, however, on the whole retained their characteristic functions, though the frequent mergers—particularly amongst the jobbers—are an indication of the strain involved in doing so.

The latest flurry of activity are important, principally because they reflect the expansionist instincts of the merchant banks at a time when—because of outside forces like entry into the EEC and the abandonment of exchange controls on the one hand, and the thrust of restrictive practices legislation on the other—the position of brokers and jobbers is potentially more vulnerable than ever before.

The forces for change were there already. The combination of factors—dividend controls, the high cost of dealing, and above all the tax advantages—that have taken private individuals out of direct investment in the stock market and into investment-like housing, life assurance, and commodities, have at the same time undermined the functions of the stockbroker and extended (because of the development of a one-way market) the risks of the stock jobber.

The decision that jobbers may now deal direct with foreign holders of foreign shares, and the possibility that there will be a ruling against the dual capacity system under the restrictive practices legislation, simply bring into focus changes that would have happened anyway.

Almost certainly there will always be room in the City for some independent advisers on investment; but there is no doubt that if minimum commissions and/or dual capacity went, the present range of advisers would go too.

Under those circumstances it is possible to envisage consolidation of the service conglomerate—whatever they call themselves—with activities ranging from fund management and investment dealings to corporate finance.

Such a development would certainly be preferable to the other alternative—the development of even bigger conglomerates, in which these service activities would be subsumed into the activities of the great financial institutions like the insurance companies or the clearing banks.

The insurance companies have shown no inclination in this direction, but the clearing banks have to a large extent taken on the role of financial supermarkets in the High Street already with their unit trust sales and their insurance broking activities, and more recently, their tentative advances on the housing market.

That is fair enough, given the extent of the competition at the consumer end. But a corresponding move in the City would be ominous. And the development of in-house merchant banking activities—and their more recent activities in foreign currency broking—have shown that the clearers are not averse to taking this route.

● The North Sea oil boom is getting a second wind with the seventh round of oil licences. Far removed from the industry's earlier fears that increasing government involvement, both directly through the BNOC and indirectly through a tougher tax regime, would stifle development is the present rush to get a piece of the action.

The past few weeks have seen a number of new entrants lining up at the starting post. Less surprising is the fact that major British groups like Taylor-Woodrow, Grand Metropolitan or Trusthouse Forte, having seen the likes of London Merchant Securities, Tri-Central or Lasmo transformed as a result of an ambitious decision a few years ago into major British companies, are now trying their luck.

● Nor is Saxon Oil, a new exploration com-

pany backed by Singer & Friedlander, Hoare Govett and two large investment trusts all that different in pedigree from Lasmo in its early days. But Barclays Bank's decision to put up risk capital instead of lending against the security of proven oil finds breaks rather new ground.

Quite apart from the debate about whether shareholders' funds ought to be put into high risk investment of this kind is the fact that the move seems to put some form of imprimatur on North Sea exploration which may encourage other less experienced companies to chance their arm.

What has stimulated all this activity is clearly the seemingly never-ending rise in oil prices which has turned the North Sea from a boom or bust proposition to what appears to be a fairly safe investment.

The seventh round is also offering 20 blocks on a self-selection basis which seismic surveys have already indicated to be attractive, and unlike earlier rounds it is clear that it will be more important to be British than have expertise in exploration to be successful in the licence bids.

The present Government is also trying to delineate the role of BNOC, curbing some of its earlier privileges, while recent PRT changes have suggested that the Government has no wish to kill the golden goose. The odds against success remain as great as ever but that won't deter the hopeful.

### US interest rates

#### Turmoil in the markets

The turmoil in short-term dollar interest rates has not yet come to an end. Prime rate structures now vary widely from bank to bank and leapfrogging is the order of the day. But this is hardly surprising since the drop in money rates has been so fast as to have left prime well behind.

With Federal Funds down at 9 per cent and 13-week Treasury bills around 7½ per cent prime is still hopelessly lagging at 14½ to 16 per cent after Citibank's move last Friday to chop two points off its rate.

Markets continue to regard prime rate as a key indicator even though it has for some time ceased to be so. It will have to fall much further yet before it establishes a normal relationship with other rates. The American banks, which were squeezed when rates were rising, are making handsome profits because their own cost of funds is so far below prime, so they will be in no hurry to see equilibrium restored.

There is in any case deep uncertainty about just where rates might be expected to settle. In official United States circles it appears there is a growing conviction that the economy is heading for an alarming recession. This has become fully apparent only within the past four to six weeks.

There has therefore been an abrupt reversal of policy. From squeezing credit hard to choke off borrowing demand and bring monetary growth back under control, the emphasis is now to stimulate a revival to prevent the impending recession from becoming too severe.

Even after a halving of interest rates, three month Eurodollars were 20 per cent at the start of April and are now 9½ per cent—the relaxation of credit controls late last week suggests the Federal Reserve Board is willing to see a further decline in rates yet.

For the markets all this is rather difficult to take in. The expectation of a reaction has been growing, but so far there has been only a brief pause for breath. Indeed, with short rates once again below long, it is at last possible to finance bond-holdings profitably. This is a positive factor of considerable importance for the bond markets.

For international investors, however, the strength of the bond market has to be seen in relation to the weakness of the dollar. Despite the decline in the United States, short-term rates elsewhere have hardly moved. Other countries, almost universally, are adhering to their tight money policies and reaping the counter-inflationary benefits of strengthening currencies.

Yet interest rates are now a good two points above American rates while Deutsche mark rates are little more than a point or so below them. Few believe that this reflects the realities of information.

Professor James Meade of Cambridge University is an economist of real stature and a constant source of new ideas. In the last year since the publication of his report on how an expenditure tax might replace income tax, he has been addressing himself to, among other things, finding a solution to the central unresolved dilemma of present economic policy.

That is, it appears to be impossible to run the economy at anything like acceptable simultaneous levels of employment and inflation without some kind of incomes policy; while at the same time it is impossible to think of an incomes policy that does not do more harm than good.

The Prime Minister has in the past rejected the idea of an incomes policy on the sensible and pragmatic grounds that such policies have not worked in the past. It is, however, equally possible to stand that argument on its head and say that the reason why successive governments have again and again been driven to try incomes policies is that periods of free collective bargaining have not worked either.

More specifically, it has been true, both of free bargaining and of incomes policies in the last twenty years, that the first year of the new policy has been the most successful; that the problems, conflicts and anomalies have begun to emerge in the second and

third years and that governments have been driven to change the policy in the third or fourth year.

It is possible that the present Government has found the new way forward to growth without wage inflation. In any event it will be the better part of a year before evidence from the next pay round begins to establish the truth, one way or the other. It is certainly too early for the Government itself to muse in public about what shape a Thatcher incomes policy might take. It is, therefore, all the more important that someone like Professor Meade has been given some original thought to the problem so far in advance.

He starts from what might be called the Tom Jackson-Sidner-Weighell position that uncontrolled monopoly bargaining by trade unions inflicts economic and moral damage on society, but that so long as the name of the game is free collective bargaining a negotiator is bound to try to get the most for those he is representing. Since 90 per cent of national income now goes to earned income, it is inevitable that a large pay increase to any particular group can only be at the relative expense of some other earners. Meade's argument then runs as follows. It is essential that the wage settlement process should be decentralized. A modern economy is too

complicated to be run from the centre by the CBI, the TUC, the Government, or anyone else for that matter. In principle, the present fashions for fixing pay by comparability, or in return for improved productivity, or in order to help the low paid all produce perverse results.

The right pay scale for any job should be one which over time produces sufficient job applications of the required quality. To base pay increases over a norm solely on the existence of "genuine" productivity is, except in the shortest term, grossly unfair to those who have no restrictive practice to sell. Except for a limited number of cases where compulsory wage councils are appropriate, the best way to help the low paid is to give them training for and access to higher paid jobs.

This basic analysis (here only crudely summarized) coupled with a desire to find a "better and a fairer way" than damaging industrial action as a way to resolve pay bargaining, has led Professor Meade to the idea of a particular kind of arbitration as the solution.

In his scheme, wage negotiation would remain entirely decentralized and undirected. If, however, a settlement was not reached, either party could go to a permanently established national arbitration court. Unlike apparently similar existing bodies, such a court

would not be a "method of award without loss of face and award to a particular group" but to award what it saw as the right pay, given the state of the market and the prospects of the industry in question.

(He toys, even, with a ye ingenious suggestion made to Mr George Schultz on the basis of experience as the United States Secretary of Labour. Mr Schultz is that the power of such a court be limited solely to making an offer, or the union's last claim, right to try to find a compromise position.)

To those who instinctively see proposals as wholly Utopian, Mr Meade is clear that his idea is impracticable unless it comes under the widest possible support. Circumstances, the sanction of a particular case would be the loss of fiscal and legal privilege not doing so.

He is equally clear that a system could only work in the of a steady, if modest, but average real earnings. Neither conditions are likely to be in while yet.

## Uncertainty troubles Scotland's industrial catalyst

The Scottish Development Agency is facing its most difficult time since it was created five years ago as the Scottish cousin to the National Enterprise Board. Last October, the agency introduced new and tougher guidelines governing industrial investment by the agency. Although in detail these left the SDA little more restricted than it was under the Labour government, the demand for a more commercial approach has scaled down its big industrial investments.

Recent soundings among Scottish merchant banks indicate that the agency is taking a more cautious approach to new ventures, and would rather lose the opportunity of a promising prospect than take a wrong step that produced another failure.

In its short life the SDA has had its share of failures, although the small business division has produced an impressive record of success and its wider role in improving the environment has also brought dramatic changes to the shabby parts of Scotland.

To date, the SDA in its major investment programme has invested £22m in 41 companies, securing employment for 11,000. There have been eight large failures bringing a loss of some £1.7m. But it could be argued that if the SDA is to work properly there must be some risk. Certainly it was not set up merely to duplicate the function of the banks. In the small business division there are 4,200 on the register and the division has made equity investments and loans amounting to £3.5m.

The future of the agency's biggest investment hangs in the balance, though it cannot yet be classed as a failure. Stonefield Vehicles into which £4m has been sunk in developing a revolutionary cross country truck, will go to the receiver.

An encouraging number of the agency's 76 per cent in stake can be found. Negotiations are now in progress. Motor distribution and trade group Tokem, Kemsley, Millbourne (TKM) is interested in acquiring the company and believes the vehicle has a market in the Middle East and South America. Another British company is also said to be interested.

But the question remains whether either of these firms has the business acumen and market requirement that Stonefield should continue production at New Cumnock, Ayrshire. Any number of buyers could

be found for the design of the vehicle but the point of the agency's original investment was to secure new jobs in an area of high unemployment.

Whatever happens, Stonefield is likely to mean a heavy loss for the agency. It is under pressure from ministers to cut this loss quickly and, if a purchaser cannot be found, then the receiver is the only option.

As Scotland fights for a larger share of international industry the SDA has been concerned about the possibility that it may have to cut back on its overseas representation. The SDA has had an office in New York for a year and recently opened a second American office in San Francisco.

It is clear that within the agency there has been dissatisfaction with the way Scotland was being promoted through the consular service and the Invest in Britain Bureau. The record showed poorly against the aggressive tactics of the Irish Republic.

With the economy facing even gloomier times and the conviction that large industry was vitally important to secure the maximum number of jobs, the SDA believes it is necessary to have a distinctive Scottish voice abroad giving precise information about the advantages of setting up business in Scotland.

"As an outpost of Scotland, we operate to a different set of priorities than any other British government agency. The system as it had been did not work well for Scotland", said an agency official.

For as the investment role of the SDA is concerned the likely policy in future will be to draw a stronger line between its investment and management roles and it will not be attracted by any company with a lame look about it.

An encouraging number of firms have come forward in answer to the agency's appeal for healthy industry to give management assistance to those sectors that are struggling. Over 40 of the blue chip companies in Scotland have said they are prepared to help. But the difficulty has been finding the smaller company which will admit that it is struggling. That has been the main problem throughout its short history—by the time the agency is called in, the target firm has often been taken into the hands of the receiver.

Ronald Faux



Mrs Thatcher, Herr Schmidt, Mr Carter and M Giscard d'Estaing: principals at a which could provide international endorsement for their policies.

## Energy high on the list of priorities for Venice

Washington. Senior officials met in Paris last week to finalize plans for the Venice economic summit on June 22 and 23. The Venice meeting promises to be exceptionally busy and constructive notably on the energy front.

It will be the first meeting of the leaders of the principal industrial nations since the Russian invasion of Afghanistan. The United States appeal to the allies for economic sanctions on Iran and foreign policy affairs are bound to occupy most of the first day of the conference.

Only Mrs Thatcher and Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, are out of the election woods as this meeting comes into focus. Premier Masayoshi Ohira of Japan is facing an election just before the summit; the Italian hosts have more than enough domestic problems to worry about; meanwhile, President Carter, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and President Giscard d'Estaing are journeying to Venice keenly aware of the impending elections.

It is probably unrealistic to expect too much on the economic front from this meeting. But no summit of this kind (the previous ones were in Rambouillet, France in 1975, Puerto Rico in 1976, London in 1977, Bonn in 1978 and Tokyo last year) has been better prepared. There has been a whole array of meetings in recent months to ensure success with an agenda focused on general economic policy, energy, trade, development aid and monetary affairs.

For months now it has been rumoured that the French President would announce a bold currency reform plan at the meeting; but this now seems unlikely. In fact, there will be new initiatives on the monetary front. At a time of currency instability and with further petrodollar recycling problems coming, the lack of summit concern with money matters is a disappointment.

There should be progress on the control of future demand for oil. President Carter said recently that the main emphasis on the talks in Venice will be on energy. The summit will be concerned with two areas—oil pricing and demand in the short term and oil supply in the longer term—where those preparing for the summit have worked long hours and where significant decisions are likely.

The Americans, at least, consider it important that targets should be set for the leading importing nations for 1981 and future years, to help produce a clearer picture of demand and avoid the unseemly scramble for oil supplies seen last year.

At that time allied nations competed with each other to secure stocks, so bidding-up the spot price, encouraging the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to raise prices sharply and ensuring supply shortages from time to time.

There is agreement among the industrial nations that much more must be done to develop alternative energy sources and agreement, too, that initiatives taken at the summit in this area can stimulate action in oil importing countries.

The fundamental starting point, as Secretary Jackson noted recently, is that "experts on the world oil market and the Central Intelligence Agency have repeatedly warned that there will be insufficient supplies of crude oil to satisfy world demand during this decade".

Conservation is part of the solution, but the other part is developing as rapidly as possible the most available and easily exploitable energy resource—coal.

There are indications that some quite specific suggestions will be approved in the coal area by the summit. These may centre on encouraging coal to paring countries to move as rapidly as possible to switch their power stations from oil to coal and build the infrastructure needed to handle more coal.

The summit may also spur coal exporting countries to review regulations which hamper the maximization of coal output—such as environmental rules—and to devote funds to increasing and improving the means to transport coal from the mines to the places where it is needed.

The repeated development aid produced some months ago by an international committee chaired by Herr Willy Brandt will also be discussed at the summit. It is likely that some firm initiatives will be approved to improve food production in the least developed countries and to further encourage energy development in the Third World. Support will be given to the World Bank's schemes, which at

present envisage the of some \$33,000m in five years on energy ment.

The approval last year of more liberal trading under the multilateral negotiations cleared the decks for the summit. Some sort of declaration of protectionism.

There could be some debate between the points on who is being protectionist these days. Mr Carter, if accused of protectionism, would take his line and declare that comes all the Japa ports.

The summit comes time when the grip recession is biting a inflation remains high. All the parties the summit face pressures in their hor to try to adopt reflation policies. The dangers of a stagflation have been seen year and the summit a disaster if they were endorsed in Venice.

Mrs Thatcher will try to convince other leaders of the remain firm and give pride of place economic policies to a inflation. She is likely to see this from this front.

Carter, for example return to the United campaign trail declare the world's leaders su anti-inflation stance oppose the policy of advocated by Senator Kennedy.

These summits can ful to their participants viding them with inte endorsements for thei and this may well be in Venice in the ma qu area. The meas Venice could be ch favour of taking glob problems more serio fighting inflation wit determination.

If these are the d, themes of the final qu and the do into real action in the after the summit, Venice affair will be being labelled a su does appear that it is siderations which 7 financing the top of Paris last week.

Frank

## Business Diary profile: Adrian Swire and British shipping

It is remarkable how in British shipping, a kind of aristocratic cottage industry, familiar names keep such a firm grip on the tiller.

Adrian Swire, who is due to take over as president of the General Council of British Shipping on Wednesday is a Swire of Swires. He succeeds a Roper of Ropers, who succeeded (with the young high-flyer from BP, Peter Walters, between) an 19cage of Incheape's. Previous Ropers filled the slot in 1901, 1950 and 1958; a previous Incheape in 1903, 1918 and 1919.

Swire, coming from one of those very wealthy families that tend to shun the limelight, is the first of that ilk to hold the post, though they have been in shipping 160 years. He is certainly the only one to own and fly a Spitfire.

At 48 he is deputy chairman of John Swire & Sons (elder brother John is chairman) and direct descendant of John Samuel Swire, the Liverpool merchant who founded the legendary Butterfield and Swire in Britain's Victorian heyday in the East.

Butterfield long ago went the way of Marks & Spencer, but Swires have remained in control (and private ownership) of a group that, starting as ship agents and owners in China, has branched into transport, trading and manufacturing throughout the Middle and Far East, Australia, and North America.

With Hongkong as the operating hub and London as the source of ultimate control it made a profit of around £30m at year (£75m if managed but not owned associates are included) on a turnover of around £500m.

This derives from over a third in shipping, a quarter in property, and the remainder in assorted trading and manufacturing from tea plantations in Kenya through one of the largest independent airlines in the East (Cathay Pacific) to the franchise for canning Coca-Cola in Salt Lake City. A far cry from trade between Shanghai and Liverpool; and John and Adrian not only run it, but, along with family and a few

executives, are much the largest shareholders.

It is a remarkable story of continuity. Why, in what must be a genetic lottery, does one family go on raising people of the calibre to run successfully a huge commercial empire and lead a substantial industry when others conspicuously fail to do so?

Swire himself, on first meeting, gives few clues as to his quality. In appearance: tall, handsome, with the elegant good looks of 1930's drawing-room face, but the background of Eton, Oxford, the Guards. In manner: an engaging warmth, modesty, and enthusiasm.

Behind this, says a friend and shipping peer, lies a "very shrewd and very tough person". As a shipping spokesman, says another, he will be "super": good with people, quick, decisive, dispassionate, and with a great sense of humour. If this sounds gusting, it has to be reported that critics, in London at least, are hard to find.

Swire himself, hardly surprisingly, is a strong believer in the family firms that still, if oil industry tonnage is excluded, run a fifth of Britain's merchant fleet. "Shipping is a highly individualistic business", he says.

"It requires quick decisions and entrepreneurial flair of the kind shown by people like Niarcho and Pao, but which the publicly quoted company finds less easy. A private company is able to take the long view, without being sniped at by shareholders and financial journalists."

But may not the family business, lacking the stimulus of such "sniping", lapse into slumber, and promote family duds to high places? "It is a danger, and the answer lies in seeing the business as a family trust to be handed on to future generations, and being ruthless in maintaining quality. I believe our profit record in recent years shows that we have been so."

On the industry's prospects he is modestly optimistic. "A year ago I would have been very

gloomy, but things are much better. Apart from big tankers things are not so grim as they were. There are weaknesses in liners, especially the container side; but for bulk-carriers things are much better.

"We should not be too mesmerized by the drop in size of the British fleet from 50 million to 36 million tons. It is a serious reduction, but what remains is an extremely good, modern, efficient fleet. There is a strong presence in the growth areas: containers, refrigerated, gas and chemical carriers."

"I hope the reduction has bottomed out. But we have to accept that our overall costs are higher because of domestic inflation, and we are not so far from north European standards. Swire believes the answer to keep ahead of the competition is to be more cost effective, although the lower end of the market will cause problems."

"But we are still strong in management and know-how, both at sea and ashore. There is still great growth, particularly in the Pacific Basin. British influence is still strong in the triangle between Japan, Australia, and India. It is a growth area, and there is a good deal of warmth towards British interests."

The British party political see-saw causes no problems for Swire. He has good relationships with governments of both parties. "There may not be a lot of votes in shipping, but they have realized that there is a very substantial direct contribution of around £1,000m a year, plus another £400m in 'import saving'."

Michael Bailey



Shadowing the Fleet: Adrian Swire, president of the General Council of British Shipping.

## Another record year

	1979	1978	
Turnover	£10,663,000	£5,395,000	+98%
Profit before tax	£1,204,000	£270,000	+156%
Profit after tax	£969,000	£427,000	+127%
Earnings per share	7.9p	4.3p	+84%

Total ordinary dividends for the year are 1.575p net, an 85% increase on 1978.

The board is confident of its ability to beat the continuing economic problems of 1980 and to maintain the rising trend in earnings and assets per share.

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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

## Oil prices gloom in tanker trade

External influences in the form of further oil price rises and the future of the ban on sales of grain to the USSR overshadowed trading in the oil tanker market last week. How these events will affect the market is difficult to judge at the present time.

In the case of tanker chartering activity, the oil price rises will doubtless cause any major hiccup in trading. The bid by Saudi Arabia to introduce some stability in the world oil price structure by raising its own prices by \$2 a barrel failed. Algeria and Iraq, other producers in the Middle East, have been quick to increase their own prices to maintain existing differentials.

Certainly these further rises will not help the gloom prevailing in the tanker sector. While the tension in the Middle East has eased over the past few weeks, owners and operators are reluctant to send tonnage into the Gulf unless their vessels have firm cargo commitments.

Consequently while the volume of surplus tonnage in the Gulf is itself being reduced, in adjacent areas is building up. Unless the substantial requirement for oil mater-

ializes, and this is unlikely due to the already high storage levels in Europe and the US, this position is not expected to change in the near future.

The Gulf has experienced a fair volume of business over the last seven days but rates have moved little. Fixtures to western destinations averaged between worldwide 29.5 to worldwide 32. For smaller sizes rates also remained steady.

## Freight

Rather too much tonnage and a moderate level of activity kept the Mediterranean seaborne market at about the same pace as that of recent weeks. Rates here too moved little with worldwide 69 paid for a 90,000 tonner on a transatlantic run and worldwide 105 for a 63,000 tonner on a cross-Mediterranean trip.

In the Caribbean there was a small improvement in rates but West Africa and Indonesia were not so fortunate continu-

ing generally to be rather quiet.

With a meeting in Brussels last week of the five major wheat exporters the ban on sales to Russia came in for close scrutiny. As expected the United States delegation urged for the maintenance of a full embargo to which the EEC, Canada and Australia have given their support since January. Only Argentina has not done so.

It is generally considered that the ban has not been a success, not just because of the lack of Argentinian support. The Soviet harvest is now expected to be reasonably good after a mild winter although disease is now threatening the crop.

Australia is likely to allow limited grain sales in 1980-81—up to 25 per cent of the 1979-80 sales which amounted to 2.2 million tonnes of wheat and one million tonnes of barley—to Russia.

In market trading it has been another stable week with rates holding steady. Grain levels remained firm to both western and eastern destinations.

David Robinson

## Issues near the point of no real return

Yields of international dollar bonds have declined to a level that could leave its investors with practically no real return after extrapolating for the underlying rate of United States inflation, some market economists contend, writes AP Dow Jones.

The real rate is negative on all dollar instruments regardless of how one interprets changes in the consumer price index, says Mr. Charles Geisst, an economist and bond analyst at Chemical Bank International.

## Euromarkets

Basically, Mr. Geisst and other analysts assert that the dollar bond market has reacted almost exclusively to an abrupt fall in short-term interest and some of the fundamental forces that could keep inflation at relatively high levels.

For instance, if the oil-price-induced rise in oil prices again at its meeting in Algeria next month, as some oil indus-

try experts are predicting, the upward bias of the long-term rate of inflation would be reinforced.

Another worry is that European central banks may allow the dollar to decline, which would raise United States import prices. European central banks have recently been supporting the dollar in the foreign exchange market following an abrupt drop in United States interest rates.

But as they buy dollars, they must supply local currency to the market, and this could undermine European central bank efforts to get inflation under control.

According to one well-informed banker, the dollar could come in for a rough time if the heads of state of the major industrial countries fail to achieve better coordination of economic policies at their summit meeting in Venice next month. "The dollar is due for a 10 per cent downward correction," another market specialist adds.

Despite pessimism about the medium-term outlook for the dollar bond market, no one is quarrelling with its near-term buoyancy.

## Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

US \$ STRAIGHTS	Offer	Repts	Yield
100% 1982	100.00	100.00	11.77
100% 1983	100.00	100.00	11.77
100% 1984	100.00	100.00	11.77
100% 1985	100.00	100.00	11.77
100% 1986	100.00	100.00	11.77
100% 1987	100.00	100.00	11.77
100% 1988	100.00	100.00	11.77
100% 1989	100.00	100.00	11.77
100% 1990	100.00	100.00	11.77
100% 1991	100.00	100.00	11.77
100% 1992	100.00	100.00	11.77
100% 1993	100.00	100.00	11.77
100% 1994	100.00	100.00	11.77
100% 1995	100.00	100.00	11.77
100% 1996	100.00	100.00	11.77
100% 1997	100.00	100.00	11.77
100% 1998	100.00	100.00	11.77
100% 1999	100.00	100.00	11.77
100% 2000	100.00	100.00	11.77
100% 2001	100.00	100.00	11.77
100% 2002	100.00	100.00	11.77
100% 2003	100.00	100.00	11.77
100% 2004	100.00	100.00	11.77
100% 2005	100.00	100.00	11.77
100% 2006	100.00	100.00	11.77
100% 2007	100.00	100.00	11.77
100% 2008	100.00	100.00	11.77
100% 2009	100.00	100.00	11.77
100% 2010	100.00	100.00	11.77

## Brandt report stirs debate

It is becoming quickly apparent in the course of discussions prompted by the Brandt Commission report that the differences of opinion on mining exploration, finance and development in poor countries are even greater than had been supposed.

More than that, the specific proposals advanced by the commission for alleviating these problems are now themselves the main area of controversy.

One important preliminary difficulty in these discussions is to define who is involved. The report, in a way that tends, unfortunately, to be characteristic of such documents, more often than not speaks of the "industrialized" and the "developing" countries, or of mining companies and individual countries in rather general terms. To some extent this is unavoidable.

If, however, one is talking of mineral exploration, finance and development, it is possible to go further and identify three or four main factors: the host countries in which the deposits lie, the mining companies and financial institutions (which schematically might be considered as one), and the "summers"—who are regarded as either countries or industries.

That these parties are in an ultimate sense mutually dependent is self-evident. The report's message flashed many times that we all live on Spaceship Earth is hardly novel. But it does sometimes conceal the

equally valuable and mundane truth that we are not all identical. In other words, there are also real differences of interest and outlook which may be less easily eradicated than the report sometimes seems to suppose.

The importance of such differences grows more obvious when one considers the policies of the three groups listed earlier towards the general aims of a new mineral regime for poor countries maintaining price stability, or at least predictability, and greater participation in mining ventures by the developing nations.

## Mining

The mining companies, for their part, stress the huge problems in finding new deposits, let alone exploiting them. By definition, a deposit is a freakish anomaly in geological jargon—and therefore scarce, just as scarce is the mine-finder, the scientist with the instinct of a prospector.

At the moment virtually no exploration is being conducted in black Africa, says the Francophone countries, because the companies claim that creeping nationalization and bureaucratic interference have reached intolerable levels. Latin America is also a most fashionable area, as evidenced by Rio Tinto-Zinc's probable new venture in Panama.

Against this, it is pointed out that, if it is true in Canada, neither poor nor, has been a comfortable. Two mir been nationalized, a while Lorne paid a of around 102 per financial institution amused by such enter

From the developi tries' viewpoint, the o do not offer a fair sha spoils. As a project, and prices rise, the agreement suddenly cheap. Political pre amend it may be in Very often dispute stem from cultural di over the nature of a ment and how it is rather than a mutuali pation or greed.

Whatever the rea fluctuations in mine and price, one of sh sufferers is undoub consumers. Major use per, Delta Metals for have to run reserves themselves against u price movements, and all consequences—as t says—are probably in

How a balance can between the sove owners, producers mers, especially when separate units are in the nub.

North-South: A p North-South (Pan Bo E1195)

Micha

## Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Stock	Price	Yield	Dividend
100% 1982	100.00	11.77	11.77
100% 1983	100.00	11.77	11.77
100% 1984	100.00	11.77	11.77
100% 1985	100.00	11.77	11.77
100% 1986	100.00	11.77	11.77
100% 1987	100.00	11.77	11.77
100% 1988	100.00	11.77	11.77
100% 1989	100.00	11.77	11.77
100% 1990	100.00	11.77	11.77
100% 1991	100.00	11.77	11.77
100% 1992	100.00	11.77	11.77
100% 1993	100.00	11.77	11.77
100% 1994	100.00	11.77	11.77
100% 1995	100.00	11.77	11.77
100% 1996	100.00	11.77	11.77
100% 1997	100.00	11.77	11.77
100% 1998	100.00	11.77	11.77
100% 1999	100.00	11.77	11.77
100% 2000	100.00	11.77	11.77
100% 2001	100.00	11.77	11.77
100% 2002	100.00	11.77	11.77
100% 2003	100.00	11.77	11.77
100% 2004	100.00	11.77	11.77
100% 2005	100.00	11.77	11.77
100% 2006	100.00	11.77	11.77
100% 2007	100.00	11.77	11.77
100% 2008	100.00	11.77	11.77
100% 2009	100.00	11.77	11.77
100% 2010	100.00	11.77	11.77

## Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust	Current Price	Change on Week	FT Index
100% 1982	100.00	11.77	11.77
100% 1983	100.00	11.77	11.77
100% 1984	100.00	11.77	11.77
100% 1985	100.00	11.77	11.77
100% 1986	100.00	11.77	11.77
100% 1987	100.00	11.77	11.77
100% 1988	100.00	11.77	11.77
100% 1989	100.00	11.77	11.77
100% 1990	100.00	11.77	11.77
100% 1991	100.00	11.77	11.77
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100% 1994	100.00	11.77	11.77
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100% 2006	100.00	11.77	11.77
100% 2007	100.00	11.77	11.77
100% 2008	100.00	11.77	11.77
100% 2009	100.00	11.77	11.77
100% 2010	100.00	11.77	11.77



# Legal Appointments

**Law Society Legal Aid, Reading**

Arising from internal promotion, applications are invited from Solicitors for the following post in Legal Aid Administration:

**Deputy Local Secretary**

Reading

Salary range—£6,143—£11,430 per annum (under review)

Working salary may be above the higher salaryed appointments depending on personal qualities, experience, knowledge of legal office management.

Offers good prospects for promotion from within the next few years. It is to those aware of, and committed to, the needs of the community in this field combined with a practical approach to administration. The terms of service include a contributory superannuation scheme, regular increments and four weeks annual leave.

Write in confidence by 9th June, 1980 giving full details of experience and employment record, present salary, date available to: The Secretary-General, The Law Society, 113 Chancery Lane, London, WC2A 1PL.

**Law Society Legal Aid, London**

Applications are invited from Solicitors for the following post in Legal Aid Administration in London:

**Assistant Area Secretary**

Salary range is £9,220-£13,927 per annum (inclusive of London Weighting)—under review

Working salary may be above the higher salaryed appointments depending on personal qualities, knowledge of legal aid and office management.

Offers good prospects for promotion from within the next few years. It is to those aware of, and committed to, the needs of the community in this field combined with a practical approach to administration. The terms of service include a contributory superannuation scheme, regular increments and four weeks annual leave.

Write in confidence by 9th June, 1980, giving full details of experience and employment record, present salary, date available to: The Secretary-General, The Law Society, 113 Chancery Lane, London, WC2A 1PL.

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Solicitor who has been admitted for at least 10 years and who wishes to further his/her professional and managerial experience in a demanding service environment, we would like you to consider the advantages of working within the Litigation and Advice or Property and Pensions Divisions of our Council's re-organised service.

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mission manages substantial commercial and residential properties in five new towns and has a busy Legal Department at its London Headquarters. are invited for the following posts:

**Senior Legal Assistant (L10)**

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us £726 p.a. London Weighting Allowance plus broad-based conveyancing experience and the ability to handle a variety of legal work. The successful applicant will be a fully qualified or part-qualified solicitor.

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**Senior Legal Officer (L4)**

Salary £7,929-£8,850

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unstable Officer, Commission for the New Towns House, State Place, London SW1 5AJ. (Tel. 01-828 8631) Closing date 16th June, 1980

## CITY OF LONDON

## Comptroller and City Solicitor

ns for the position of Comptroller and City Solicitor which will become vacant from the 1st January, invited from admitted solicitors with at least 10 years' experience since admission in conveyancing and a variety of legal work. Further details and application available from:

scale is £21,231 plus £815 Special Supplement by 4 annual increments to £28,472 plus special Supplement. The age of applicants should be 50 years on the last day for receiving application where there is transferable superannuable

culars of the office and forms of application to: Clayton, Town Clerk, P.O. Box 270, Guildhall, EC2P 2EJ (Tel. 01-606 3030 ext. 2422); applications to be returned by 18th June, 1980.

## Other Appointments Vacant on page 24

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**£6,000 + mortgage**

This international City-based bank wishes to recruit a personal assistant to assist a charming American Vice-President, responsible for a large international network within the bank. Excellent opportunity for a really good secretary seeking real job involvement. Luxurious offices plus excellent benefits.

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Does the world of cosmetics interest you? If so, you can't afford to miss this brand new venture in the City. A new range of cosmetics is being developed and we are looking for a person with a good background in cosmetics and a minimum of 2 years' experience. Salary £5,000-£5,500 plus 20 days holiday per year. Salary review in September. Contact: Clay Jackson, 828 0886.

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Our MD needs an intelligent and efficient Sec/P.A. The job requires good secretarial skills, a professional approach and the ability to handle a variety of legal work. Salary £5,000-£5,500 plus 20 days holiday per year. Salary review in September. Contact: Clay Jackson, 828 0886.

## CHAIRMAN'S SECRETARY TO £5,500

The well-known head of a leading European design consultancy needs a very efficient and organised Secretary/P.A. French speaker if possible. We offer a spacious and comfortable home, a good salary and a very pleasant working environment. Salary £5,000-£5,500 plus 20 days holiday per year. Salary review in September. Contact: Clay Jackson, 828 0886.

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A mature executive secretary with a minimum of 10 years' experience in a Third World country. Salary £6,000-£6,500 plus 20 days holiday per year. Salary review in September. Contact: Clay Jackson, 828 0886.

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Very good conditions for right person. Please apply for particulars to the HEIM GALLERY, 55 Jermyn Street, SW1.

## CITY SHIPBROKERS

require personal assistant/secretary to two Directors. Top salary. Excellent prospects. Telephone 01-428 7321. Mr. Morris.

# Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments also on page 7

## P.A. TO MANAGING DIRECTOR £6,500-£7,000

We are a new Marketing Company based in the prestige area of Old Bond Street, dealing with sales and distribution.

We are looking for an experienced P.A. with personality and initiative to assist our Managing Director and Finance Director.

If you are looking for a job with prospects: Telephone Frances Connolly, 01-493 1471

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Keep one head in the office and the other in the field. We are looking for a P.A. who can handle a variety of legal work and who is able to work with a minimum of supervision. Salary £5,000-£5,500 plus 20 days holiday per year. Salary review in September. Contact: Clay Jackson, 828 0886.

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218 Tottenham Court Road, W.1. A leading firm in the City and has a reputation for excellence. The successful candidate will be responsible for a variety of legal work and will be expected to develop a client base. Salary commensurate with experience. Please apply to: Mr. A. J. Smith, 123 Victoria St., S.W.1.

## PA SECRETARY

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